

U.S. Steps Up Threat to Use Force Against Haiti's Rulers

Top Aide Says Clinton Would Talk to Congress Before Taking Action

WASHINGTON — Leon E. Panetta, the White House chief of staff, said Sunday that it was in the U.S. national interest to secure the removal of Haiti's military rulers and that force would be used to do so, if necessary.

Mr. Panetta said that President Bill Clinton had the constitutional authority to order an invasion but that before any decision to do so he would conduct "very close consultations with the Congress."

Speaking on an NBC public affairs program, Mr. Panetta expressed growing White House impatience with the Haitian military leadership and its use of "brutal force."

"We're going to exercise all options here," he said. "We're pushing all options to see that that's done. Our first goal is to try to push the sanctions, try to provide humanitarian relief, but we are going to keep all options on the table."

Asked if he thought the American public would support an invasion, the chief of staff said, "It's in our interests to make sure that these people leave office, and I think ultimately the American people support the fact that we have to exercise that kind of authority, if it comes to that."

At another point, Mr. Panetta said, "You've got a country that is in turmoil that's a neighbor in our — that's very close to this country, and I don't think we can simply sit back and allow that kind of turmoil to continue."

"We've got — obviously, we're impacted by the large number of refugees, escapees, who are trying to get away from that country. We're impacted by the fact that there is a brutal military dictatorship just a few miles from our shore. I think our national interests are involved here."

Mr. Panetta's was one of the most forceful administration statements on Haiti, coming after weeks of overt U.S. military preparations and public diplomacy intended to build pressure on the Haitian rulers. According to administration officials, U.S. forces could invade Haiti within a week, or launch an evacuation of Americans there within hours.

But they said that Mr. Clinton was still some time — perhaps weeks or more — away from making a decision.

Some presidential aides acknowledged the obvious: A successful military operation could help quiet charges of indecision and confusion in administration foreign policy.

Others wondered whether the American public could be convinced that such action was in U.S. interests.

"Every single day after invasion day until American forces left, we would have seen Haiti, Page 4



The Brazilian defender Jorginho, right, who set up the first assault on the Italian goal, fighting for the ball with his Italian counterpart, Antonio Benarrivo.

Brazil, Forced Into Shootout, Wins 4th Title

By Ian Thomson

PASADENA, California — Brazil, having been stymied by Italy's defense through 90 minutes of regulation time and 30 of extra time, won the 15th World Cup final Sunday in a penalty shootout.

The sellout crowd at the Rose Bowl stadium voiced its disgust that these three-time champions — each trying to become the first to win a fourth title — could go even 90 minutes without a goal. It blunted much of the excitement that this World Cup had generated.

Much of the drama preceded the game

as Italy's coach, Arrigo Sacchi, announced that his team would include not only its hamstringing savior, Roberto Baggio, but also its fallen captain, Franco Baresi, who at 34 was reappearing after a quick recovery from knee surgery undergone following the second game last month. The Italians were trying to become the first champion in 16 years to overcome a loss in the first round: They had also won two games short-handed, very nearly had been knocked out twice, had gone through 20 of their 22 players — and now they were standing before the as-yet unbeaten Brazilians and a world-audience of 2 billion and

without the defensive services of Alessandro Costacurta and Mauro Tassotti, with midfielder Roberto Donadoni hobbled by a strained hamstring with the defense depending upon the same Baresi who in better health had given up the goal in the opening loss to Ireland, and Baggio, who had scored five of their last six goals before leaving the semifinal with injury on Wednesday.

The news of his availability was announced to the loudest of Italian cheers shortly before the teams took the field.

Penalty kicks already were beginning to look like a good Italian option as Bebeto's

header was extending goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca horizontally in the 53d minute. It was becoming clear that if Baggio was going to score, someone else was going to have to make it happen because he couldn't do both. With the exception of fellow striker Daniele Massaro, his teammates were becoming more and more aware of keeping Brazil out of the goal. And not a bad plan — considering that in three earlier matches Sweden and the United States had absorbed much worse punishment while allowing one goal each time to Brazil. The South Americans had

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Amid Setbacks, Slow Change in Israeli Attitudes

By David Hoffman

BET SHEMESH, Israel — Zioo Saidov spread a newspaper in front of him at the Sampson truck stop, a busy spot in the heart of Israel where brisk talk of politics mingles with the smell of fried chicken and strong coffee.

Mr. Saidov surveyed the headlines: "Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat meet in Paris," "Arafat will return to the Gaza Strip and Jericho," "The Palestinian self-rule government is sworn in."

Only two years ago, such headlines would have been unimaginable in Israel.

But Mr. Saidov, 33, a Jewish farmer with thick black hair, a skullcap and sandals, took it all in stride. "If it's genuine, if the intentions are genuine, it's a good thing," he said. "I have some anxiety that it is not so genuine. But I hope it is, because it will be good for everyone."

His comments point to a fundamental change just beginning in Israel: Even as the Rabin government has taken landmark steps toward peace with the Palestinians, the deep-seated attitudes of Israeli Jews toward the Arabs around them are beginning to shift as well.

As Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho begin self-rule,

Israelis are discarding old taboos and showing a willingness to accept further compromises, polls and interviews with dozens of politicians and ordinary people around the country suggest.

Although worried about potential violence, Israeli Jews are giving up on the idea that they can occupy another people's lands without painful costs to themselves, and are inching toward accepting the inevitability of a Palestinian state.

The latest evidence that these changes are being reflected among Israeli Jews came during Mr. Arafat's return to the Gaza Strip and Jericho. For nearly 30 years, Israelis were told the Palestine Lib-

eration Organization was a danger to the very existence of Israel.

What was revealing about Mr. Arafat's visit was the lack of reaction among the same Israelis. They did not say "no." They paid more attention to the World Cup on television and, except for some rightist demonstrations in Jerusalem, they yawned through Mr. Arafat's tour.

Shlomo Avineri, a Hebrew University professor who once served as director general of the Foreign Ministry, noted that Mr. Arafat was having trouble putting together a city council in Gaza. "The mea-

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Revelations on Mao's Famine: A Great Leap Into Death

By Daniel Southerland

BEIJING — The time was more than three decades ago, the place, east-central China. A ferocious hunger had settled across much of the land, and one high official issued this ruling: Children abandoned in roads and fields by their starving parents must be left to die.

People were so desperate in one commune during the monstrous famine, which was caused by Mao's Great Leap Forward of 1958 to 1960, that on 63 occasions they ate others who had died, or they resorted to killing, carving up and eating their own children.

"In Damiao commune, Chen Zhangying and her husband, Zhao Xizhen, killed and boiled their 8-year-old son, Xiao Qing, and ate him," said a report that has recently become available in the West. "In Wudian

commune, Wang Lanying not only picked up dead people to eat, but also sold two jin (2.2 pounds) from their bodies as pork."

The report, detailing how the famine affected a section of Anhui Province, was prepared in 1989 by the official Chinese Academy of Social Sciences for internal use by top Chinese officials. It is just one example of material that has recently emerged about the staggering human toll exacted by Mao's belief in "permanent revolution."

This and other new evidence shows that the number of people who died in more than a dozen repressive, often violent political campaigns between 1950 and 1976 — especially the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976 — is millions higher than previously thought.

According to some high estimates, Mao's repression, radicalism and neglect may have been responsible for up to 80 million deaths.

The material also shows that areas of China previously believed to have escaped the chaos of these campaigns were not immune from the tumult masterminded by Mao, who died in 1976 but is still revered or at least admired by many Chinese.

"I don't think we've yet come to grips with the horrors perpetrated by Mao," said Roderick MacFarquhar, professor of government at Harvard University. Stalin, who ruled from 1922 to 1953, "is seen as someone who didn't deserve to be where he was. Mao is still seen as a heroic figure." Evidence that Mao caused tens of millions of

See CHINA, Page 4

Soviet Double Agent Seeks a Career in Country of His Conversion

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAN FRANCISCO — "I still remember, I remember this town," Boris Yuzhin murmured, looking for landmarks as he piloted his Dodge van up the steep curves of the Diamond Heights section here. Recognizing a small shopping center, he veered off, parked the van outside a pizzeria and circled on foot through Christopher Park to a secluded pathway among cedars and pines. There, on his knees, he pried at the planks of a wooden staircase, searching for holes.

In the late 1970s and early '80s, Mr. Yuzhin and other officers of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, scouted this "drop" and others like it in the Bay

Area as places to hide microfilm for pickup by other Soviet spies. Then, as a double agent, he disclosed those locations, and much other information, to the FBI.

He was betrayed in turn by a mole inside the Central Intelligence Agency, in all likelihood the admitted Soviet spy Aldrich Hazen Ames. (Mr. Yuzhin says that as a result of Mr. Ames's defections by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he has learned that Mr. Ames was, in fact, the one who betrayed him, a finding that the FBI will not publicly confirm.)

Arrested in Moscow in late 1986, he somehow escaped the usual death sentence for treason, but suffered a harsh gulag imprisonment of five years before

winning an amnesty, along with the last group of Soviet political prisoners, from the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin. Now, Mr. Yuzhin, at 52, is back and struggling to carve out a new career as a writer and archivist, the very covers the KGB once assigned him.

Mr. Yuzhin, a former KGB lieutenant colonel who now lives in the Marin County town of Novato with his wife and 20-year-old daughter, acknowledges that he would not spurn a good offer for his story, although he says his main interest is in setting the record straight. He says, for example, that he does not believe he betrayed his country in working to overturn a system that he came to view as brutal and corrupt.

Among all the yarns spun by former spies, Mr. Yuzhin's account, which is confirmed by his former handlers and contacts at the FBI, stands out in several ways.

He is one of the rare double agents uncovered by the Soviet Union who nonetheless survived. Moreover, the FBI confirms, Mr. Yuzhin was an extremely valuable catch, turning over top-secret Soviet cable traffic and helping to tip the authorities to at least one major Soviet spy.

"We looked at him as a superstar," said James Fox, retired head of the bureau's New York office, who "ran" Mr. Yuzhin in San Francisco in the late 1970s.

Mr. Yuzhin first came to the United States in July 1975, as a KGB captain. He had a postgraduate degree in history, and he was placed among a group of visiting Soviet academicians and given the job of cultivating opinion-makers and rising stars at the research institutes around the University of California at Berkeley.

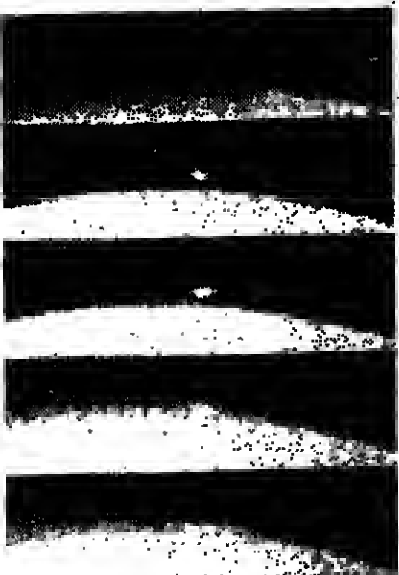
Instead, Mr. Yuzhin says, America bowled him over.

"Within a week here, I felt I could breathe openly," he said.

Suspecting his KGB role but unaware of his growing receptivity to American life, the FBI had meanwhile embarked

See SPY, Page 4

Kiosk



STRIKING SIGHT — A comet fragment hitting Jupiter. Page 5.

Forces May Leave Bosnia, UN Commander Cautions

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — The United Nations force in Bosnia might have to withdraw by the end of the summer and make way for a NATO combat force if Serbs say "no" to the latest peace plan, the UN commander, Lieutenant General Michael Rose, said Sunday. Earlier article, Page 4

Books Page 7. Bridge Page 7.

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Giulio Di Donato, former deputy secretary of the Socialist Party, getting into a police car after he left a Naples prison. Mr. Di Donato, who was arrested on corruption charges, will now be subject only to house arrest under a new decree.

## Italy's 'Great Seducer' Gets Slap in Face

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — Ever since he joined the political fray a brief half-year ago, friends and enemies have agreed on one thing about Silvio Berlusconi: With his sound-bite sincerity and his feel-good messages tailored to what people most wanted to hear, he was the Great Seducer, the Vendor of Dreams.

Indeed, just a week ago, when as Italy's new prime minister he hosted President Bill Clinton and others at a glittery summit meeting in Naples, he was a tycoon-turned-politician, svelte and smiling, a winner among the winners.

This weekend everything had changed. Mr. Berlusconi was suddenly on the defensive after his government issued a decree on judicial procedures widely seen as a brutal attempt to curb the powers of the corruption investigators, who had come to represent what one commentator

called "the only surge of morality, of cleanliness that this country has seen in the last 20 years."

The response to the decree was a huge outpouring of public

### NEWS ANALYSIS

rage that split his coalition and provoked a test of wills between the prime minister and the investigating magistrates whose graft inquiries disgraced Italy's postwar political elite and conjured the very elation for change that brought Mr. Berlusconi to power.

The dreams had melted away. The Great Seducer seemed, for once, to have been rejected — indeed, to have turned crotchety in response.

What the episode seemed most to show is that Italy's wounds from the corruption scandal have not yet healed, that suspicion of the rulers lies just below the surface of renewal and that Mr. Berlusconi ei-

ther ignored or misread those signals.

For an outsider, the debate over the decree is full of contradictions.

First of all, in a West European democracy, it was a decree, not a law debated by a newly elected Parliament that had promised a democratic revival. But it was a decree ostensibly designed to curb a practice that makes most democracies uncomfortable, jailing people without trial.

At the same time, it contained a host of measures concerning the conduct of judicial inquiries, that, depending on who interprets them, either protect civil liberties or stifle the press and help the guilty, including the Mafia.

As he swung onto the offensive against most of the press, a lot of public opinion and both his coalition partners this weekend, Mr. Berlusconi's argument centered on a single point: Civil liberties had been ignored for

too long in Italy and now would be restored. "No citizen should be imprisoned without first being convicted," he declared.

But for many Italians, that was not what the debate was all about. The question was not judicial procedure, but of moods and images. The politicians and businessmen jailed in the inquiries had already been judged, by common consent, to be the authors of the nation's woes. That was why no one complained to see them jailed, with or without trial.

And now Mr. Berlusconi, himself a businessman with political friends, was letting them all out again. The response, Italian commentators suggest, has taught one lesson: You cannot run a country like a boardroom.

Other Italian analysts drew a more troubling conclusion: Much as he relies on private opinion surveys to gauge the mood of the nation, Mr. Berlusconi seemed to underestimate, or discount, the very indignation underpinning the corruption inquiries that have implicated thousands of politicians and businessmen in systematic graft.

What the inquiries showed was not so much that Italians were surprised to find that their politicians were exploiting their exalted positions. Rather, the affront came from the sheer scale of the corruption and the sense that the elite had set itself above and apart even from Italy's flexible norms.

The inquiries, thus, and the punishment of the elite "had a profound significance for ordinary people. It showed that justice was beginning to be equal for all, that the ministers and industrialists went to prison, too," said Giorgio Bocca, a commentator in Milan.

The decree, by contrast, "re-imposes the privileged nomenclature," Mr. Bocca said. Criminals go to jail, but "the businessmen and politicians who corrupt public administration and steal public money do not."

If there was one sentiment that permeated the protest telegrams and faxes that poured into political party offices and newspaper offices last week it was betrayal.

When they voted him into office, many Italians displayed a kind of tunnel vision, choosing to focus on Mr. Berlusconi's promises of economic and political renewal in Italy's "Second Republic," seeing a debonair winner promising victory for all, and looking away from whatever did not fit the image. Now, opposition newspapers accuse him openly of ordering the controversial decree to shield friends and associates.

On Saturday, Mr. Maroni offered to resign over the decree.

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi called on Interior Minister Roberto Maroni on Sunday to either withdraw his allegation that he was tricked into signing a decree curbing magistrates' powers of arrest, or resign.

Mr. Berlusconi, who is forcefully backing the decree that lifts the threat of pretrial jail from corruption suspects, said the complaint by Mr. Maroni, a member of the federalist Northern League, was false and insulting.

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## Q&A: Italy Decree A 'Grave' Setback

### Investigation Crippled, Judge Fears

Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy triggered a political uproar last week when his government approved a decree that stripped investigating magistrates of their ability to hold those persons arrested as bribery and corruption suspects, freeing many of them from prison.

Antonio Di Pietro, Gherardo Colombo and other top Milan magistrates who have led the 30-month anti-corruption probe said they would quit in protest. Mr. Colombo discussed the controversy with Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Preventive custody has been a key tool that has helped your team to tackle the Tangentopoli bribery scandal in Italy. In your view, what are the main problems with the new decree?

A. The fundamental problems are two. The first concerns equity in the administration of justice. Under the decree, preventive custody is now allowed for misdeeds much less serious than those such as bribery and corruption. Secondly, the loss of this instrument means that we face the danger of suspects being free now to tamper with evidence.

Q. You and your colleagues have condemned the decree as a judicial setback of enormous proportions. In your view, was it politically inspired?

A. I don't know and I can't, as a magistrate, say. But I can tell you, speaking for myself and my colleagues in the anti-corruption pool, that this decree creates a serious disparity in the treatment of suspects.

Q. Are you saying you believe this decree threatens the independence of the judiciary?

A. It is not just the independence of the judiciary, but the right of the judiciary to be impartial toward all citizens, and to do our work without anyone reshuffling the cards, or throwing impediments in our way.

Q. How much does this decree threaten your work?

A. Gravely. One only needs to think how we succeeded in getting proof, how we avoided the destruction of evidence, and even when there were policemen of the Guardia di Finanza who were being paid by targets of our investigation to cover things up. Some of the suspects were bribing our own men.

Q. How many politicians and businessmen have been arrested since you opened

the scandal in February 1992, and how much has been documented in bribes that were paid?

A. About 4,000 people have been arrested in all of Italy, of which only about 400 by our team in Milan. As for bribes, you can count the total in billions of dollars' worth.

Q. What does this Berlusconi decree mean for the future of your investigation?

A. If things go on like this, then I think it will be very difficult to get to the bottom of this scandal, and it will be very hard to avoid seeing further tampering with evidence and further criminal acts by suspects.

Q. Might this decree prejudice cases that are already under way?

A. The problem arises in all cases where we are still seeking proof. For example, we have in some cases found out who did the bribing, but not who took the bribes, or the details of why they were paid.

Q. In the few days since the decree was issued, how many people have you had to release from prison in Milan?

A. More than 60 people, including former policemen suspected of being paid bribes.

Q. What is it exactly that you and your team of investigators are seeking in order to continue your work?

A. None of us is irreplaceable, and if necessary we can each go on and do other things. But I think it is essential that any civilized country has laws that are equal for all, and that the judiciary be allowed to carry out its duties.

Q. What is your response to those who argue that Italy should have a habeas corpus law, and that your team has abused the instrument of preventive detention?

A. I am always surprised when people say we have committed errors, or illegality, because to my knowledge we have not. Using the arrest warrant, using preventive custody is a painful step, also for those who apply it. But in some cases one can't do without it because it works. And it ensures that proof is not tampered with.

Q. Some politicians have claimed that you and other judges are leftists and politically biased. How do you react to this accusation?

A. I have been depicted as being tied to six hundred thousand different political parties. It's all fantasy. Why, a couple of us were even asked to join this government, at ministerial level.

## Berlusconi Calls for Official To Withdraw Claim or Resign

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Mr. Berlusconi, who is forcefully backing the decree that lifts the threat of pretrial jail from corruption suspects, said the complaint by Mr. Maroni, a member of the federalist Northern League, was false and insulting.

On Saturday, Mr. Maroni offered to resign over the decree.

but said that it was up to league officials to decide whether he stayed in office.

Umberto Bossi, leader of the league, said he had asked the government to scrap the measure and draw up a draft law that addresses the issue of preventive custody.

Mr. Berlusconi said, "I am waiting for a letter from Maroni in which he withdraws what he has said or resigns as interior minister."

Mr. Bossi said on Sunday that Mr. Maroni must neither resign nor apologize.

"You cannot solve these things in five minutes," he said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### German Alert on Nuclear Smuggling

BONN (Reuters) — Germany has warned that the smuggling of nuclear materials has reached grave new dimensions following the seizure in May of smuggled weapons-grade plutonium that it says came from Russia's nuclear industry.

Bernard Schmidbauer, minister of state for security services, said Saturday that plutonium smuggling had become a matter for serious concern and that both international crime gangs and Russian government officials were involved.

Six grams of plutonium 239, contained in a lead cylinder, were found in May in the home of a German businessman in Stuttgart. He said the find was "identifiable" and was traced back to its source in the Russian nuclear weapons industry.

### Kidnapped Envoy Is 'Safe' in Algeria

MUSCAT, Oman (AFP) — The Omani ambassador to Algeria, who had apparently been held hostage for more than 48 hours, was "safe and well," the official Oman News Agency said Sunday, quoting Algerian security forces. But in its report from Algiers it did not specify whether the envoy, Hissab ben Salem Siyabi, had been released or was still being held.

Officials in Algiers and Sana'a, Yemen, said that Mr. Siyabi and Yemen's ambassador to Algeria, Askar Ali Hussain, were kidnapped Friday in an Islamic fundamentalist stronghold east of the Algerian capital. Arab diplomatic sources said Mr. Hussain, a southerner, had been seized with a member of the Yemen Socialist Party's politburo, Mohammed Kacem Essur, and the Omani ambassador's Moroccan driver. The Oman News Agency gave no information about the other three missing men.

### U.S. Defense Chief on Romania Visit

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, arrived in Romania on Sunday for talks on issues ranging from the civil war in former Yugoslavia to joint military maneuvers.

Mr. Perry, beginning a nine-nation European tour, will hold talks here on Monday with President Ion Iliescu, Foreign Minister Teodor Viorel Melescanu and Defense Minister Gheorghe Tincu. Mr. Perry said that during his European tour he would press to expand military ties with such former Communist states as Romania, Albania and Bulgaria, and would discuss joint maneuvers, exchanges of military officers and other bilateral issues.

### Mexican Volcano Alarms Scientists

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — A plume of steam and gases can frequently be seen rising above Popocatepetl volcano near Mexico City this summer, providing a visible focus for scientists' concern that the volcano's first eruption in 50 years may be near.

Arizona State University geologists, flying over the crater this month at the invitation of Mexican volcanologists, measured sulfur dioxide emissions at 3,000 metric tons (about 6.6 million pounds) a day, double the rate earlier this year.

More than 20 million people live within 100 kilometers of the crater.

### Ukrainian Upholds Nuclear Pledge

MOSCOW (AFP) — The newly elected president of Ukraine, Leonid S. Kuchma, pledged Sunday that his country would respect its promise to get rid of nuclear weapons on its territory, but he said it would need help to do so.

The sooner nuclear weapons are out of Ukraine, the better, because the agreement signed in Moscow must be fulfilled," Mr. Kuchma said in an interview with the independent weekly Russian television news program Itogi.

He was referring to a second signed by Presidents Bill Clinton and Boris N. Yeltsin and the previous Ukrainian president, Leonid M. Kravchuk, in Moscow last January in which Kiev vowed to go along with a project to remove the nuclear missiles and warheads left in Ukraine by the disintegrated Soviet Union.

### Accused French Official Resigns

PARIS (AFP) — Communications Minister Alain Carignon resigned Sunday to defend himself against corruption allegations, in the latest of political and business scandals in France.

In a statement from Grenoble, Mr. Carignon said that by withdrawing from the government, he hoped to be able to express himself freely in a court case involving a Grenoble press company.

A joint statement from the offices of President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said that Mr. Carignon's responsibilities would be taken over by Nicolas Sarkozy, budget minister and government spokesman.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Continental Slashing Midweek Fares

HOUSTON (Bloomberg) — Continental Airlines said Sunday it would cut midweek fares by as much as 50 percent for the rest of the summer on domestic flights and on Latin American and Caribbean routes.

The airline said starting Friday it would cut its low-price "Peanut Fares" by half and its MaxSaver rates by 25 percent. The MaxSaver fares have more restrictions than Peanut Fares. The cuts will apply to flights through Sept. 29. The new fares apply to coach seats on most flights on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; passengers must purchase a roundtrip ticket and stay over a Saturday night.

Italian air traffic controllers will hold a one-day strike Friday, affecting both national and international flights. It will take place from 7 A.M. to 3 P.M., local time.

Russia has declared portions of the southern republic of Dagestan quarantine zones after an outbreak of cholera among Muslim pilgrims returning from Saudi Arabia, Russian television reported. Although the outbreak appeared to have originated elsewhere, cases of infectious diseases such as cholera, typhoid and diphtheria are growing more common in Russia.

Vietnam Airlines is planning to establish new routes to Osaka, Japan, in November and to the Thai resorts of Chiang Mai and Phuket next year, according to a Vietnamese official.

#### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Botswana, Lesotho, Puerto Rico, Uruguay.  
TUESDAY: Botswana, Burma, Malaysia, Nicaragua.  
WEDNESDAY: Colombia.  
THURSDAY: Belgium, Brunei.  
FRIDAY: Afghanistan, Burma, Sri Lanka.  
SATURDAY: Egypt, Libya, Syria.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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Bermuda	1-800-623-0484	El Salvador	195	Israel (CC)	172-1022	Military Base	2810-108	United Kingdom (CC)	0800-66-0222
Bolivia	0-800-2222	Finland (CC)	9800-102-80	Italy (CC)	800-674-7000	Peru (Outside of Lima, dial 190 first)	001-190	United States (CC)	0800-66-0222
Brazil	000-8012	France (CC)	19V-2819	Jamaica	080011	Poland (CC)	0V-01-04-800-222	To call the U.S. using BT	0504-890-222
Canada	1-800-888-8000	Gambia	00-139	Kenya	155-0322	Portugal (CC)	05-017-1234	To call the U.S. using MERCURY	0504-890-222
Cayman Islands	1-800-624-1000	Germany (CC)	0130-0012	Lesotho	0800-0112	Puerto Rico (CC)	1-800-888-8000	To call anywhere other than the U.S. (900-800-800)	000-412
Chile (CC)	00V-0316	Greece (CC)	00-800-1211	Luxembourg	95-400-674-7000	San Marino (CC)	172-1022	U.S. Virgin Islands (CC)	1-800-888-8000
Colombia (CC)	980-16-0001	Greenland	162	Mexico	00-800-1211	Slovak Republic (CC)	00-12-0001	Vatican City (CC)	172-1022
Costa Rica	162	Grenada	1-800-624-8721	Morocco (CC)	1-800-624-8721	South Africa (CC)	0800-99-0011	Venezuela	800-1113-0

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## THE AMERICAS / LETTERS

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

## Governors Prescribe a Health Plan Now

BOSTON — The leaders of the National Governors' Association have called on Congress to pass health care legislation this year even if the bill is less sweeping than President Bill Clinton's proposal.

The governors, at a news conference, said they shared Mr. Clinton's desire to ensure health care for all Americans, but they acknowledged that they had reached no consensus on how to pay for it. The governors do not agree on whether employers should be required to pay any portion of the health insurance premiums for their employees; Mr. Clinton says employers should pay 80 percent.

The governors' views could influence the strategies of congressional Republicans and of the White House as the critical weeks on health care legislation approach.

The governors' call for a pragmatic approach comes as some Democrats in Congress and the White House are considering an all-or-nothing strategy. Under that plan, Mr. Clinton and his allies would wage a strong battle for a bill to guarantee universal coverage, relying almost exclusively on Democratic votes, and they would accept failure rather than compromise on fundamental principles.

Governor Carroll A. Campbell Jr. of South Carolina, a Republican who is chairman of the National Governors' Association, said members of Congress ought to pass a health care bill this year "whether they can reach a total answer or not."

Governor Howard Dean of Vermont, a Democrat who is vice chairman of the association, said he supported Mr. Clinton's plan but agreed with Mr. Campbell to some extent.

"It's absolutely essential to pass a bill this year, or you're going to retard progress among all the states," said Governor Dean, a doctor specializing in internal medicine. "You've got to have a federal platform from which to launch these efforts in the future. It would be a tragedy for the American people if Congress doesn't pass a health care bill this year." (NYT)

## North Is Raising Cash at a Record Pace

WASHINGTON — Oliver L. North of Virginia has raised about \$3.4 million for his Republican campaign for the Senate, setting a standard that could make his race the most expensive in U.S. history.

According to federal finance reports submitted by Virginia's four Senate contenders, Mr. North has raised about three times as much money as his three rivals combined. That could enable him to bombard voters with his message and hire top consultants to direct his campaign.

By contrast, the Democratic candidate, Senator Charles S. Robb, has raised about \$2.5 million, about 30 percent of Mr. North's total. And two independent candidates, J. Marshall Coleman and L. Douglas Wilder, have raised about \$200,000 together. Both independents could have trouble buying significant amounts of TV advertising, a critical aspect of the fall campaign.

Analysts and associates of Mr. North predict that he will surpass the Senate fund-raising record of \$17.8 million, which Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, set in 1990. They say that Mr. North's performance is particularly striking because he is trying to unseat an incumbent. Incumbents almost always raise more money than challengers, in large part because interest groups who lobby government tend to support those already in office. (WFP)

## Second Chance for an Ex-Congressman

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton has appointed Stephen J. Solarz, a former Congressman from Brooklyn, New York, to head the new Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund, designed to promote investments in the former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

Mr. Solarz, who lost his seat two years ago, had been in line to be ambassador to India but withdrew as a candidate at urging of the White House after questions arose about his dealings with a Hong Kong businessman reputed to have ties to organized crime. A federal investigation found no criminal wrongdoing, but the administration decided not to proceed with the nomination.

The White House said in a statement that the United States planned to provide \$150 million in capital for the fund over the next three to four years. The fund will make investments and loans and offer technical assistance to private companies and entrepreneurs. (NYT)

## Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton on health care: "The politicians have it. The wealthy have it. The poor have it. If you go to jail you can get it. Only the middle class can lose it." (LAT)

## Dear O.J.: A Flood of Emotional Letters Inundate Jail

By Richard Lee Colvin

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The emotions, spilled single-space across five pages of ruled yellow paper, are heartfelt, almost raw. The earnestness borders on the desperate.

One of the tens of thousands of letters sent to O.J. Simpson at Los Angeles County jail begins: "Never have I felt so much empathy for anyone in my life. I pray God will let this letter reach you."

Typical of the personal, even intimate, tone of many of the letters, the 48-year-old Vermont woman refers

to her 13 years as a battered wife and describes the happiness she found with her fourth husband, her childhood sweetheart. She tells the former football player and movie actor about her four children.

Finally, she invites Mr. Simpson to visit when he is out of jail and to bring his children.

Although Mr. Simpson has not yet seen that letter, his attorneys have been delivering a small fraction of his mail each day to his cell, where he is awaiting trial in the murders of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson,

and her friend Ronald Goldman.

Since the murders over a month ago, the Simpson case has been a collective experience for the American people, with millions of people getting caught up in the drama. The letters reveal the emotional depth those events have plumbbed in the psyches of people ranging from a convict in a Florida prison who addresses Simpson as "brother" to a New York nun who sent the wealthy former athlete a \$10 check to help cover legal bills.

Some, mostly from men, urge Mr. Simpson to confess. The vast major-

ity of the letters are from women. Some proselytize. Most reveal profound feelings of loneliness, sadness, religious zeal and love.

With the permission of Mr. Simpson's defense lawyer, the Los Angeles Times was allowed to read several hundred letters at random from a small mountain of mail that included 25 cardboard boxes and nine large garbage bags — only a part of all that has come in. The mail included numerous Bibles, inspirational books, videotapes, photographs, drawings, a set of pressed cotton handkerchiefs and birthday cards from all over the

United States and some foreign countries.

The U.S. Post Office is receiving 1,500 to 2,000 pieces a day for Mr. Simpson, requiring one or two extra clerks for processing, a spokesman said. The volume is so great that jail officials turn all of the mail over to Robert L. Shapiro, Mr. Simpson's attorney, rather than delivering it to him in his cell.

Five law students have been enlisted to help with the sorting task, after which all but the small percentage of letters that attack Mr. Simpson are given to him a few at a time to read.

## A Growing Trend: The Fat American

By Marian Burros

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A third of American adults are now obese, according to a newly released government study.

The study found that the proportion of seriously overweight Americans had increased to more than 30 percent between 1980 and 1991, up from about a fourth of the adult population from 1960 through 1980.

The increase occurred despite a growing awareness that obesity has a negative effect on health and despite the continued growth of the diet industry, now estimated to have revenues of \$40 billion to \$50 billion a year.

For purposes of the study, obesity was defined as being 20 percent or more above a person's desirable weight. That is about 25 pounds (11 kilograms) overweight for an average 5-foot-4-inch (1.6-meter) woman and 30 pounds for an average 5-foot-10-inch man.

The study's figures on children were not available, but several experts who had seen the data said that obesity among them was increasing at an even faster rate than it was among adults.

Although the study, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, confirms what experts have suspected, it is the first time that the recent growth of the problem has been measured.

The groups with the highest proportion of overweight people are black women, at 49.5 percent, and Mexican-American women, at 47.9 percent. Those levels represent increases of 12.2 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively, compared with the 1980 rates.

The study offers additional support to health and nutrition professionals who argue that a national campaign to reduce obesity is essential to contain health care costs.

Dr. Philip R. Lee, the assistant secretary for health in the

Department of Health and Human Services, said: "The government is not doing enough. It is not focused. We don't have a coherent across-the-board policy. We are in the process of developing one."

On Tuesday the Journal of the American Medical Association will publish an article based on the study's findings about adults. In an editorial that will accompany the article, Dr. F. Xavier Pi-Sunyer, director of the division of endocrinology, diabetes and nutrition at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital in New York City and a professor of medicine at Columbia University, writes: "The proportion of the population that is obese is incredible. If this was about tuberculosis, it would be called an epidemic."

He adds: "The problem with obesity is that once you have it, it is very difficult to treat. What you want to do is prevent it."

Experts agree that the root causes of obesity in the United States, a sedentary lifestyle and an abundance of food, are difficult to change.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the American food supply produces 3,700 calories a day for every man, woman and child. Women's calorie needs are only about half that amount, and men's about two-thirds.

But people are constantly bombarded with food messages that encourage them to eat far more than they need, said Marion Nestle, chairman of the Department of Nutrition at New York University and managing editor of the 1988 Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and Health.

"Advertising budgets for food that no one needs are astronomical," she said. "Compared to what is spent on nutrition education, it's laughable."

Health experts say that Americans have reduced their level of physical activity because of their penchant for watching television, their use of automobiles and the disappearance of physical education classes from school programs.

## Away From Politics



Fire fighters at the site where a truck carrying toxic chemicals landed in a back yard in Ontario, California.

• Hundreds of people were evacuated in Ontario, California, after a tanker carrying hydrochloric acid and other chemicals collided with a car on a freeway, veering off the road and through a wall before it came to a halt in the back yard of a home during the night. Two people were killed. Fumes spread over a square-mile area as police officers roused residents from their beds.

• A single-engine plane carrying three skydivers for an air show crashed near Tremont City, Ohio, killing them and the pilot. The skydivers had parachutes on

and were preparing to jump when the Cessna 172 struck trees near Mad River Airport.

• A Los Angeles police officer who kicked Rodney King has been dismissed a month after a disciplinary panel ruled that the officer used excessive force during the arrest of Mr. King following a car chase. The officer, Theodore Briseno, a 12-year member of the force, was suspended without pay following the March 3, 1991, beating of Mr. King.

• Two teenagers killed themselves with a

shotgun in Sayreville, New Jersey, in an apparent copycat suicide prompted by the death of the rock star Kurt Cobain, the police said. They said that Thomas Rodriguez, 15, and Nicholas Camperi, 14, had taken their lives in the basement of the Rodriguez youth's home. A Middlesex County prosecutor said that two notes left by the boys indicated that they were depressed over the rock star's death. Mr. Cobain, 27, the lead singer of the group Nirvana, killed himself with a shotgun on April 8 at his home in Seattle.

AP, AFP

## Nuclear-Weapon Maintenance Troubles Pentagon

By Ralph Vartabedian

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior Defense Department officials are becoming worried about the safety and reliability of U.S. nuclear weapons under the stewardship of Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary and are concerned that the weapons may soon be unable to meet the nation's potential military needs.

In a secret letter to Mrs. O'Leary in late May, the deputy defense secretary, John M. Deutch, said that the Energy Department was failing to

maintain the nation's nuclear weapons plants and lacked the political muscle to obtain sufficient funds to do the job.

He wrote the letter as chairman of the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Council, the joint military and energy authority that sets policy for nuclear weapons. It has two other voting members: an Energy Department executive and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Pentagon officials cited two crucial concerns about the nuclear weapons stockpile: that it remain safe and that future

presidents have absolute assurance of its reliability if it must be committed to war.

Under federal policy, the risk of an accidental nuclear detonation under normal conditions is not supposed to exceed one in a billion, a standard far higher than the reliability of any spacecraft, medical device or complex computer.

In the production and handling of 70,000 nuclear weapons during the Cold War, there were no accidental detonations, according to Sidney Drell, a weapons expert and physicist at

the Stanford Linear Accelerator in California.

"That's one hell of a record," he said.

Whether that record can be maintained is what concerns the Pentagon. Officials worry that Mrs. O'Leary is unwilling to commit the political capital necessary to fight off efforts to cut the nuclear weapons budgets in favor of environmental and other programs in her department.

Mrs. O'Leary was not immediately available for comment.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## A New Approach to Farming: Planting Without Full Plowing

In a revolution in American farming, the centuries-old method of plowing the fields, turning the earth completely before planting, is disappearing.

"It was a radical idea 20 years ago," said Dale Montgomery, 43, a University of Illinois graduate who raises soybeans and corn on 1,000 acres (400 hectares) in DeKalb County, Illinois. He stopped plowing some of his fields six years ago.

The change has been speeded by a federal law that requires farmers to take steps to stem soil erosion, which is worsened by plowing, or risk losing subsidies. Farmers also say the end of plowing saves time and money. And new mechanical devices, like the no-till drill, can plant seeds in a field covered with stubble.

The manufacture of traditional moldboard plows in the United States has dropped from a peak of 650,000 in 1926 to about 2,600 in 1990.

Most farmers still till the land before planting, using a chisel plow, which turns a portion of the ground over, or by disking, which cuts up plant residue and incorporates it into the soil.

But the traditional method of plowing

completely inverting the topsoil to a depth of nearly a foot (30 centimeters) — has shrunk to an insignificant percentage of farming today, said John Becherer, a spokesman for the Conservation Technology Information Center, a research organization in West Lafayette, Indiana.

## Short Takes

Increasingly, U.S. companies allow and even encourage workers to wear casual clothes to the office. Some call it "Dress-Down Friday," or "Casual Day." Over the past three or four years, this dressing-down of the normally well-dressed corporate work force has spread across the country. And it has lifted morale and increased productivity, said a spokesman for the Chase Manhattan Bank. "We take it seriously," he said. However, for most companies, there are no T-shirts, faded jeans or rubber "flip-flop" shower shoes. Employees usually are cautious about going too far.

"You Nasty Spy," the 44th of 190 Three Stooges shorts made by Columbia from the 1930s to the 1960s, was released Jan. 19, 1940, nearly two years before the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor and at a time when any panming of Hitler or Germany would draw immediate opposition from U.S. isolationists. But they were monitoring feature-length films; the Stooges' short lampoon of the Nazis was virtually unopposed. Thus, the New York Times notes, it was Moe Howard, one of the Stooges, who was the first film actor to impersonate Hitler and not

Charles Chaplin, whose "The Great Dictator" was released nine months later.

The number of accidents in New York police car chases has increased 64 percent in five years, with a 27 percent jump from 1992 to 1993 alone. Such accidents injure an average of 1,300 officers each year. Officials blame expanded hiring. Fewer recruits have experience behind the wheel. "Rambo types in patrol cars," the chief of department, John Timoney, calls them. The department is re-examining its training program and may draft new rules for pursuit.

A Taylor, Michigan, man was killed when his cigarette ignited fumes in a bathroom where he was using gasoline to clean tar off his clothing and arms. The explosion blew out windows and set the man on fire. He was found in the bathtub, partially submerged in a mixture of gasoline and water. Fire department officials did not release the man's name.

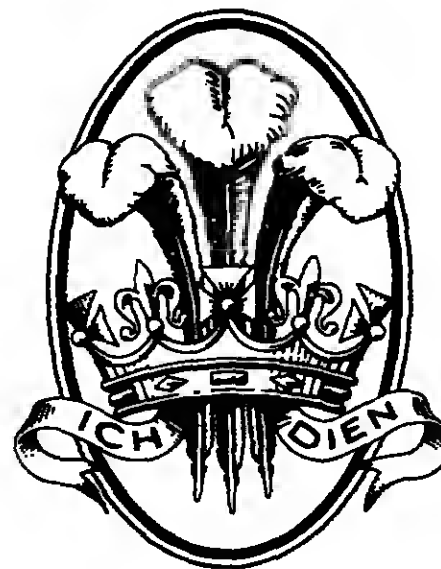
A New York Times reader, James Lerner, recounts that on one of the hottest days of this hot summer, the phone rang just before dinner. The caller, addressing Mr. Lerner by name, said he was speaking on behalf of the Brooklyn Academy of Music and politely asked, "How are you?"

"Hot!" Mr. Lerner answered, to which the response was "Then I won't bother you." Mr. Lerner writes, "And the call ends before I can utter another word. A memorable event in the history of telephone solicitation."

International Herald Tribune

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## A Threat To French In Africa

### Rwandan Rebels May Raid Haven

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front, which took the last major government-held town Sunday, threatened to invade the French-protected haven in southwestern Rwanda unless French forces handed over the leaders of the slaughter of thousands of Tutsi civilians.

"Moving in is our ambition unless the French hand over the criminals," Major Wilson Rutistire, a spokesman for the Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front, said in Kigali.

"If the French arrest them and hand them over, there is no need for us to move in," he added. "But we have a duty to follow up these criminals, a safe zone notwithstanding. It is our right to bring the criminals to justice."

The president of the self-declared Hutu government, the prime minister and other officials have been taking shelter in Cyangugu, the major town in the French-protected area since Thursday.

If the rebels follow through with their threat, it will bring French troops directly into the Rwandan conflict that has already claimed about half a million lives since April.

The Rwanda Patriotic Front clashed with French troops Sunday night; a French soldier was wounded, hit in the throat by a stray bullet while meeting with UN officials in Goma.

After heavy fighting Sunday, Rwanda Patriotic Front rebels entered Gisenyi, the last major government-held town, forcing government forces to flee toward Zaire, according to Captain Jacques André Roussel, a French military official.

The rebels also cut off a highway leading to Kibuye, on the edge of a safety zone set up by French forces to southwest Rwanda.

Gisenyi is the old stronghold of the president, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu whose death in a suspicious plane crash on April 6 kept the country back into civil war.

United Nations officials said that up to 2 million refugees were on the march in southern Rwanda and warned of an exodus that would dwarf the refugee crisis in the Zairian town of Goma if the fighting did not stop.

Terrified by gunfire, refugees stampeded across the border on Sunday, and up to 50 people, most of them children, were trampled to death, witnesses said.

As many as a million refugees had crossed into Zaire by the end of the day, after about 600,000 refugees were estimated to have crossed into the Goma area between Thursday and Saturday, according to aid agencies estimates.

"Goma is out of control," said Panos Moutzias, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"There is a massive outflow of people," said Charles Petrie, deputy coordinator of the UN Rwanda Emergency Operation.

"Between 1 million and 2 million have been seen moving toward Cyangugu, on the border with Zaire south of Lake Kivu."

Fourteen planes in an emergency airlift were expected Sunday in Goma to bring in supplies and ease what UN aid officials have warned could turn into a nightmare.

Michel Moussali, special representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Kigali, said the United Nations was asking the Rwanda Patriotic Front for concrete measures to end the humanitarian tragedy.

Mr. Moussali said 200,000 people were leaving their homes every day. He feared this would escalate into millions trekking toward Bukavu, in Zaire, if the Rwanda Patriotic Front advanced into the French security zone.

He estimated that such a flood of refugees would require a minimum of 50,000 tons of food a month.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)



Rwandan refugees in a makeshift camp near the Zairian town of Goma on Sunday. They had fled the rebel advance.

## Great Balls of Fire! Comet Hits Jupiter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GREENBELT, Maryland — Five chunks of the dying comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 had hit the planet Jupiter by Sunday, exploding in viciously hot, gaseous fireballs and setting the stage for a more massive impact expected Monday.

The force of the impacts and the size of the crash sites — the first fragment hit with the force of 10 million megatons of TNT and left a mark the size of Earth on Jupiter's surface — has astronomers dumbfounded.

"We were all incredibly astonished," said Heidi Hammel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of the team that analyzed images of the crash taken by the orbiting Hubble Space Telescope.

"We can be very glad this comet was heading for Jupiter and not the Earth," Ms. Hammel said at a news conference at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center outside Washington.

Fragments A, B, C, D and E of the 21-piece comet slammed into Jupiter Saturday and Sunday, repeatedly exploding into fireballs that extended for 600 miles (970 kilometers) above the cloud tops.

The impacts are all behind Jupiter as viewed from Earth, but the bubbles of hot gases arising from each hit poke over the horizon and can be detected by large telescopes on Earth and by the Hubble telescope.

"The fireball extends beyond the limb of the planet," Ms. Hammel said, referring to its visible horizon. She was speaking of a Hubble image taken of fragment A's explosion. "This is a massive thing."

After fragment C, about the same 0.6 mile diameter as A, smashed into Jupiter,

infrared photos from the Keck Telescope in Hawaii showed two glowing scars, each about the diameter of the Earth.

Fragment B is thought to have been much smaller and less compact. No images were released of that collision. Fragment D and E views are not expected to be ready until Monday.

More are coming. "This is just the orchestra warming up," said David Levy, an amateur astronomer and a co-discoverer of the comet.

Ahead are the largest four of the comet's train of 21 pieces. Fragments G and H, which astronomers predict will hit on Monday, are both thought to be almost 2 miles across. Fragment K, expected to collide Tuesday, and Q1, which hits on Wednesday, are also about 2 miles in diameter. The last fragment, called W, is forecast to hit on Friday.

Names of the fragments do not neatly follow the alphabet. Some fragments have disappeared, along with their letter designation. Q split apart, giving rise to two pieces with that letter.

Scientists estimated that fragment A released energy equivalent to 10 million megatons of TNT when it hit Jupiter at more than 130,000 miles an hour. Since the energy release increases geometrically, the larger fragments could have an explosive force of 10 times more.

The explosive force of the comets comes from their size and their extreme velocity.

Jupiter is almost all hydrogen gas, with only a relatively small central core. But as a high-speed comet fragment strikes, it creates powerful shock waves

in the upper atmosphere and probably punches through a layer of ammonia clouds to a layer of dense hydrogen miles below. The shock waves create instant and extreme heat. Powerful forces of deceleration crush the comet fragments.

"Huge clouds rumble up and create a plume," said Mr. Levy. "That's what we call a fireball." Ms. Hammel described it as "a bubble of extremely hot gas."

"If one of these were to hit North America, it would create a crater 12 miles in diameter," said Eugene Shoemaker, a U.S. Geological Survey astronomer and a co-discoverer of the comet. "If it hit here, it would take out Baltimore and Washington. It would knock out things hundreds of miles away."

It also would create vast clouds of pulverized debris that would clog the atmosphere and shroud the whole planet. Such an event is thought to have killed the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.

But such events are extremely rare. The bombardment of Jupiter, said Mr. Shoemaker, "is an event of a millennium." The expected collision of the 21 pieces of Shoemaker-Levy with Jupiter will not affect life on Earth.

The five fragments of the comet that had landed by Sunday were all considered relatively minor players in the comet chain. So was fragment F, due to hit later Sunday.

Fragment G, however, was predicted to hit Monday with about 25 times as much energy as fragment A.

Mr. Shoemaker said fragment G would present "basically the same phenomenon, but a much bigger boom."

(Reuters, AP)

## Talks Proposal Japan Plan Reported in Sex Slavery Issue

### From Nigeria Hits a Snag

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — Nigeria's main opposition group said Sunday that it had been invited to talks with military rulers but would not accept unless it could first see Moshood K.O. Abiola, who was arrested last month and charged with treason for proclaiming himself president of Nigeria.

Ayo Okiyodokun, secretary of the National Democratic Coalition, said the invitation was sent to the alliance Saturday.

He said the coalition would accept only if the group could discuss the matter with Chief Abiola and if General Sani Abacha, the military ruler, was personally involved in the talks.

Chief Abiola is widely acknowledged to have won a presidential election in June last year that was annulled.

A strike began two weeks ago by oil unions demanding Chief Abiola's release and the restoration of democracy has crippled domestic fuel supplies and threatens to disrupt oil production and exports, the mainstay of the economy.

The Nigerian Labor Congress has agreed to ask its striking affiliate bodies to call off the strikes, which have been strangling the economy, and return to work.

(Reuters, AP)

## Captives Feared Slain in Cambodia

The Associated Press

TOKYO — To make up for forcing women into sex slavery in World War II, Japan is considering a plan that would include spending \$1 billion on friendship projects but on compensation for the women themselves, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The government has been studying what to do about the sex-slave issue since July 1992, when it acknowledged for the first time that the wartime imperial army was involved in forcing women to be prostitutes for Japanese soldiers.

But it has maintained that it cannot give compensation because the issue was settled in postwar treaties with the countries involved, such as the 1965 treaty restoring ties with South Korea.

The newspaper Asahi Shimbun said government ministries have drawn up a plan under which Japan would spend 100 billion yen (about \$1 billion) over five years, starting next year, on projects to promote reconciliation with other Asian nations.

The projects would include the establishment of an Asian exchange center and a "center for women's self-reliance" as well as more spending on research about the war, the newspaper said.

## Kellie Wilkinson, 24, an Australian, her 25-year-old boyfriend, Dominic Chappell, and three young captives have been killed.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, purportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

"Fragmentary human remains and clothing recently recovered by Cambodian police operatives near a guerrilla camp in southern Cambodia have led Australian and British police

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## Delay in Burying a Demigod

### Kim's Son May Need More Time to Take Power

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Although North Korea is famously unpredictable, the postponement of Kim Il Sung's funeral came as a particular surprise.

The funeral for the late dictator was scheduled for Sunday morning in Pyongyang. But on Saturday, North Korea's state radio announced that it would be put off until Tuesday, with a massive memorial service set for Wednesday.

Did it mean that Kim Jong Il had run into resistance in his move to succeed his father despite the fact that he was the designated heir? If not, what did it mean?

Until the announcement, the transfer of power had appeared to be proceeding smoothly.

Kim Jong Il, 52, had not been filmed in public for months before his father's death. But all last week, state-controlled television showed him leading mourners before his father's body. It was expected that Sunday's funeral would clear the way for North Korea's rubber-stamp legislature to make official Kim Jong Il's rise to supreme power.

Radio Pyongyang said the funeral would be delayed because so many millions of North Koreans wanted to pay their respects before their late leader was buried. "The number of mourners is ever-increasing," the brief broadcast said, and the lying-in-state period must be extended to accommodate "the ardent feelings and demands of the people."

Analysts here expressed

doubt about the idea of a spontaneous outpouring of mourners. North Korea is a highly regimented place where all travel is controlled. People are not free to pick up and go to Pyongyang for a funeral unless a local Workers' Party functionary orders them to go.

Still, some observers did credit the basic idea that Kim Jong Il wants to extend the public mourning period for his father, a figure of demigod status.

"The younger Kim is never stronger than when he's standing next to his father," said a South Korean official. "With the 'Great Leader' lying in state, and Kim Jong Il carrying out filial duties as chief mourner, this is all wonderful image-making for the son."

In addition, extending the mourning period may give the North a chance to score some political points at the expense of South Korea, said Park Sang Soo of Seoul's Information Ministry.

The two Koreas normally prohibit citizens from crossing their border. In a gesture seen here as mainly mischievous, North Korea invited South Koreans to attend Kim Il Sung's funeral. The South, falling into the trap, immediately banned travel to the funeral.

North Korea's state-run networks have made the most of this. In a Pyongyang television broadcast shown here Friday night, the North Korean announcer said: "The president of the United States has expressed

condolences on the death of our Great Leader. The prime minister of Japan has written a letter of condolence. But the government of South Korea won't even let ordinary Koreans come here to honor him."

South Korean media reported that Seoul would clarify its policy on inter-Korean trips soon, but officials said there would most likely be no change in the basic policy of no travel to the North.

The criticism of South Korea on this point marks the first time since Kim Il Sung died on July 8 that Pyongyang's broadcasts have reverted to the old pattern of criticizing life and government in the South.

Some South Korean officials worry that this may bode ill for the proposed North-South summit meeting, which had been scheduled for July 25 and was postponed indefinitely after Kim Il Sung's death. The South may find it harder to negotiate with the North while the critical broadcast continues.

Another view of the funeral announcement is that some glitz may have developed as Kim Jong Il maneuvers to take over his father's positions at the top of the military, the civilian government and the party apparatus. In that view, he put off the funeral to win more time to deal with internal opposition and consolidate his power.

The South Korean news agency Yonhap reported that unidentified South Korean government officials believe Kim Jong Il is moving to purge some members of the party hierarchy whom he does not trust.

## 'Golden Triangle' Warlord Promises To Give Up if Burma Army Pulls Out

Reuters

BANGKOK — U Khun Sa, the notorious "Golden Triangle" opium warlord, has offered to end poppy growing in Burma's Shan state and surrender in exchange for a Burmese military pullout from the northern part of the country.

"In response to the reports in The New York Times, I would like to offer to give myself up to the international community in exchange for the independence of Shan state," U Khun Sa said in a statement dated Saturday and faxed to Reuters on Sunday by a spokesman, Khunsai Chayman.

The New York Times reported that Burma's military leaders were offering the United States a deal that they would topple U Khun Sa if the United States would lift its arms embargo on Rangoon.

U Khun Sa's statement said there was "no need to support the universally hated Burmese military in order to catch me."

He said, "If, as I always have been, fighting for independence, the right of self-determination of our people is recognized and guaranteed, and the

Burmese shall withdraw from our homeland, I will sacrifice myself."

The statement, signed by U Khun Sa in his capacity as self-declared president of the Shan State Restoration Council, also said the Shan people would voluntarily stop growing opium poppies once they won freedom. Opium is the source of heroin.

But he warned that poppy cultivation would continue if the Burmese junta did not grant the Shan state freedom.

"With the victory of the Burmese military, the people shall only be more oppressed and suppressed, which will force them to rely more and more on poppy cultivation in order to survive," he added.

U Khun Sa, 60, alias Chang Si-fu, is half Chinese, half Shan and commands the 20,000-member Moog Tai Army, which has been engaged in fighting with thousands of Burma's troops since late last year.

U Khun Sa's statement offering to surrender is viewed as likely to get a cool response from the U.S. government, which previously turned down an offer by him to eradicate

opium from Shan state in exchange for \$390 million.

In early 1990, U Khun Sa was indicted by a U.S. court on charges of heroin trafficking in the United States.



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# Herald Tribune

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## Taiwan Deserves Respect

If buying \$8 billion worth of American products entitles China to flout President Bill Clinton's human rights requirements and still win renewal of its trade privileges, buying twice that amount should entitle Taiwan to a little diplomatic respect.

Taiwan has one of Asia's most developed economies, best armed militaries and most vibrant democracies. Yet Taiwan's president is not allowed to stay overnight on American soil. Taiwanese officials are not allowed to meet their U.S. counterparts in government buildings and Taiwan's diplomatic offices in the United States cannot use any name that would identify the country they represent.

This charade reflects the long-held position of both Taipei and Beijing that there is only one China and that it includes both the mainland and Taiwan. Washington abided by this fiction both before and after it switched U.S. recognition from Nationalist Taiwan to the Communist mainland in 1979.

But in reality two distinct societies, economies and political systems have grown up on either side of the Taiwan Strait. And despite its official "one China policy," Taipei now seeks diplomatic recognition as a separate political entity.

That has prompted the Clinton administration to undertake a cautious review of U.S. policy. The resulting recommendations await White House approval. They would ease some of the more humiliating diplomatic restrictions. Cabinet-level visits in both directions would be permitted. Meetings could take place on official premises. Taiwan's unofficial representative

offices could be renamed. These are useful steps, meant to make it easier for Americans to do business with their country's fifth-largest trading partner.

But recognizing reality should not stop there. Taiwan is too important a factor in East Asian politics, economics and security to be left out of the new post-Cold War order now taking shape. It belongs in the new World Trade Organization. It ought to be included in the ASEAN Regional Forum on security being launched in Bangkok later this month. And ideally, it should be admitted to the United Nations.

The main obstacle to Taiwan's inclusion in such organizations is the bellicose opposition of mainland China, which openly asserts the right to invade and annex Taiwan if the government there acts too independently. Beijing claims that its relations with Taiwan are an internal matter to be resolved by the two sides alone without outside involvement.

It is not in America's interest to provoke China on this score. But shutting Taiwan out of international forums also carries risks for the United States. Under present arrangements, if China made good on its threats to attack, other Asian countries would look the other way while the United States, alone, would find itself caught in the middle of the fray.

Last year, Washington helped arrange a formula that let Taiwan participate in the Asia-Pacific economic summit meetings in Seattle. Now it should begin exploring ways to involve Taiwan in the new regional security forum as well.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Destructive Ethnic Politics

All politics is ethnic, or so it seems, in the former Soviet Union these days. This kind of politics, with its attendant demagoguery and violence, can destroy all chance for peaceful change.

President Boris Yeltsin's hint last week that the withdrawal of 2,500 Russian troops still in Estonia would depend on better treatment of Estonia's Russian residents could run just such a risk.

In a bid to appease Russia's nationalists, he hinted that the troops might not all be out by Aug. 31, as promised. The paradox is that delay would arouse the ardor of Estonians, making it more difficult to protect the rights of Russian residents.

Similarly, relations with Moscow were a critical issue in recent elections in Ukraine and Belarus. In Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, a former prime minister who wants to revive the economy by restoring trade with Russia and pressing reform, capitalized on discontent among the 16 million ethnic Russians to oust President Leonid Kravchuk. The election raises concern about the stability of a country increasingly polarized between the east, where the economy is linked to Russia's, and the west, which did not become part of the Soviet Union until World War II.

and which now wants to rejoin Europe. Not surprisingly, Mr. Kuchma ran well in the east, but was trounced in Lvov, a western stronghold of Ukrainian nationalism. To broaden his base for the future, he may now be tempted to appeal to that nationalist sentiment by delaying ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which commits Ukraine to get rid of all its warheads. Washington can discourage nuclear nationalism by helping him reform the economy.

In Belarus, where ethnic politics is more muted, a dark horse, Alexander Lukashenko, rode a landslide of protest to win the presidency over Prime Minister Vyacheslav Kebich, who was pushing reunion with Russia.

Mr. Lukashenko's campaign against corruption may get him into trouble with an old-guard Parliament. Their conflict is not likely to jeopardize the withdrawal of the fewer than 50 missiles that remain.

Throughout the former Soviet Union, national pride can hold newly independent republics together as they endure the trial of economic and political transition. Ethnic rivalry, however, can delay that transition and tear them apart.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## No Reprieve for Saddam

Against the United Nations is considering whether to maintain economic sanctions on Iraq. Again the answer should be that it must. The full range of good purposes that the sanctions serve has still to be completed. Saddam Hussein has not yet won an international reprieve.

There is a particular reason why each new sanctions review at the United Nations is a little tighter than the last. The UN arms inspectors are near to completing their assignment to seek and destroy Iraq's special weapons and to install a monitoring system that will keep work on banned weapons and missiles from being renewed. Continuing surveillance and an improved system of policing industrial imports should help contain the military value of whatever arms programs Iraq may have hidden from the inspectors. Saddam runs a brutal regime at home, but he does not pose a regional or strategic threat to his neighbors anymore.

It was, of course, to win relief from sanctions that Saddam Hussein opened up to the arms inspectors in the first place. His defiance is now also being cited by legions of international businessmen, championing at the bit, as reason why

it is now safe to allow Iraq to resume the oil exports that will permit it to resume buying their goods and services (and paying its huge debts to them).

Nonetheless, Saddam remains the cruel persecutor of two groups of Iraqis, Kurds in the north and Shiites in the south, which are under international protection. Nor has he met UN demands to abandon Iraq's claim to Kuwait and to recognize the border the United Nations drew between them. Nor has he accounted for Kuwaitis still missing from the war. Nor for that matter has he chosen to use the reasonable option the United Nations has written for him to sell designated amounts of oil for the sake of humanitarian relief. He continues to sponsor provocative assaults on UN personnel.

The United States and its Gulf War allies have so far been frustrated in their hopes that the embargo would help squeeze the dictator out of power. But the embargo has enabled them to head off a revival of Iraqi bullying and expansion. This is more than enough of a policy benefit to justify keeping the pressure on Saddam Hussein.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### A Celebration of Soccer

Who would have guessed that the 1994 World Cup would celebrate the return of a golden age, a time of joyous, aggressive soccer, played with abandon before enthusiastic and nonviolent crowds? America was supposed to discover soccer. It has done even better than that: it has revealed soccer in its glory. In one month, we have seen a demonstration in the American stadiums that this

sport clearly is better than its reputation. What a pleasure to see these stadiums full! True, the public's reactions sometimes betrayed a certain ignorance about soccer. But it was the American heartland — families — that filled the stands. There were only a dozen arrests for drunkenness. Need we recall the evenings of rioting in Düsseldorf's streets during Euro 88, or the state of siege in Sardinia during Mondiale 90?

—J. J. Bozonnet, in *Le Monde* (Paris).

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## Foreign Policy: In Defense of Clinton's Cautious Line

By George McGovern

INNSBRUCK, Austria — The continuing criticism of President Bill Clinton for indecision in the conduct of foreign policy rests on the assumption that prompt, decisive action is a better course than delay and caution.

More often than is generally recognized, however, foreign policy has suffered from hurried judgments based on oversimplifications, inadequate information or lack of consideration for the consequences of intervention.

The Clinton administration's foreign policy is not beyond criticism. But simply calling for more "decisiveness" may make matters worse. Decisiveness is not a virtue if the decisions are wrong, nor is "indecision" a failing if the course ahead is not clear.

It has not been obvious what should be done in the violence-racked former Yugoslavia or in parts of Africa, or in Korea or in Haiti, to say nothing of Iraq, Iraq, Eastern Europe, China and the former Soviet Union. But the Clinton administration has not gone to war in any of these places. Perhaps that deserves a measure of appreciation.

It should not be assumed that decisive intervention abroad is always preferable to deferred judgment. Consider the following examples of "decisiveness" in the formation of U.S. foreign policy:

• Three months into his administration, President John Kennedy ordered the invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. It is now difficult to recall a more ill-conceived idea or one so poorly planned and executed. A little more ambivalence and deferred judgment could have saved America well.

• President Lyndon Johnson in August 1964 moved decisively to bomb Vietnamese naval facilities in the Gulf of Tonkin, allegedly in answer to unprovoked attacks on two American destroyers. This incident was used to secure quick congressional approval of a sweeping resolution that the administration later claimed represented a virtual declaration of war against North Vietnam. It was only later that the Gulf of Tonkin incident seemed to have been manufactured by the White House as an excuse for the bombing attacks and the ill-advised Tonkin resolution, which if and perhaps most members of Congress came to regret having supported.

• President Ronald Reagan acted quickly and decisively in ordering troops into Grenada, supposedly to stop a Cuban or Soviet takeover. It later became apparent that there was no real prospect of a Soviet or Cuban threat to the island, nor to any possible American security interest. There are grounds for believing that the invasion of Grenada was ordered partly to take the spotlight off an-

other "decisive" Reagan action, which had led to the deaths of more than 200 American marines in Lebanon a few days before.

• President George Bush acted quickly and decisively against Panama by bombing it and sending in 25,000 soldiers because of President Manuel Noriega's alleged drug operations, his criticisms of U.S. policy and his possible threat to the Panama Canal. It has never been clear that this military action was justified.

Today's complicated post-Cold War world calls not so much for snap judgments in foreign policy as for painstaking long-range efforts to deal with intractable global issues: the building of a more effective international collective-security capability (perhaps a UN police force and a strengthened world court); the reduction and control of armaments; the discipline of population growth; the protection of the environment; the repatriation or relocation of refugees; the alleviation of poverty,

disease and illiteracy; and the establishment of constructive trade and investment policies.

The Clinton administration is at least partially attuned to these fundamental, long-range considerations; it was probably elected in 1992 partly because it understood that a strong economy and a healthy society are the preconditions for American influence and leadership in the world.

Like most Americans, I am distressed when I see on television Serbian shells being lobbed into the cities of Bosnia, or Haitian refugees trying to flee from their military dictators, or the people of Rwanda slaughtering one another. I suspect that no one is more anguished over these awful events than Bill Clinton. But an American president must look beyond his anguish to the complexities of situations and to the limitations of U.S. power and responsibility.

I do not blame the president for believing that his first order of business is to deal with the guns

and gangs of America before he goes after guns and gangs abroad. Neither do I blame him for resisting the implied suggestion of some of America's affluent allies who have long had universal health care that the United States defer such benefits for Americans in order to take the lead (and pay the costs) in settling other people's political and military affairs.

Recently, there was an especially ominous tone in the words of some commentators about the alleged danger posed by North Korea. Every day someone suggested that America must intervene to check a possible threat from Pyongyang. The visit of former President Jimmy Carter with Kim Il Sung seems to have quieted some of the interventionist talk.

It is difficult to imagine a more disastrous mistake than another American war in Korea. Nor would such a bloody and costly venture hold public support.

Instead of backing into a corner where another war awaits, the United States should clearly offer to North Korea — if it agrees to

abandon nuclear arms — diplomatic recognition, trade and modest international assistance.

And if Pyongyang gives proper assurances against further nuclear development, America should, at last, phase out its troops from South Korea. The South is fully capable of defending itself. The United States could back up such a defense by naval and air power off shore.

Let's not rush to war in Korea or Haiti or anywhere else simply to avoid "indecision." It is worth noting, as recent writers have in the *International Herald Tribune*, that the last time an American president intervened in Haiti to restore democracy and order, U.S. marines stayed for 19 years, with no apparent improvement in Haitian democracy.

The writer, a former U.S. senator from South Dakota and the Democratic nominee for president in 1972, is currently a guest professor at the University of Innsbruck. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## This Flyswatter Diplomacy Will Earn No Respect

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — During the 1976 campaign President Gerald Ford assailed the foreign policy statements of his Democratic challenger, Jimmy Carter, by contrasting them with Theodore Roosevelt's maxim that the United States should "speak softly and carry a big stick."

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Carter's approach was "to speak loudly and carry a flyswatter." At least that is the way the line was written. In a memorable speech in St. Louis, Mr. Ford tried three times to pronounce "flyswatter" without success. He finally gave up and apologized to his audience by saying, "It's been a long day."

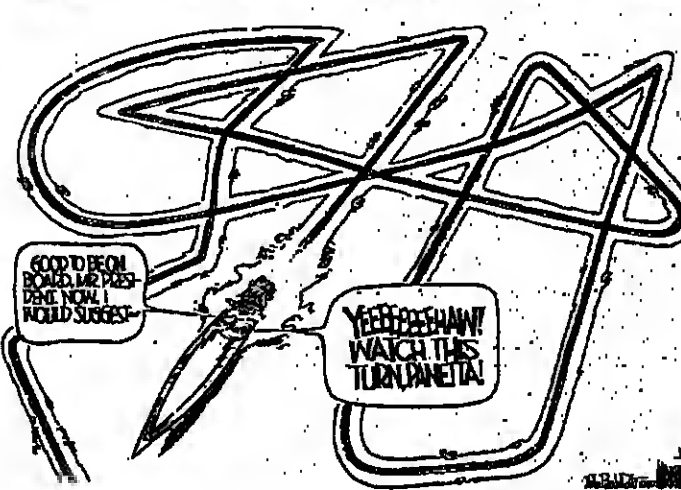
Years later, when the Carter administration did nothing after the Soviets launched a brutal invasion of Afghanistan or when Iranians took Americans hostage in Tehran, Mr. Ford's point seemed more important than his flub. There is a danger in strong talk and weak action, as President Bill Clinton has demonstrated.

As a candidate, Mr. Clinton loudly criticized President George Bush for refusing asylum to Haitian refugees. He promised to restore the government of the exiled Haitian president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. He criticized Mr. Bush for doing nothing in Bosnia and for vetoing legislation that would have required China to curb human rights abuses or lose its status as a favored trading partner.

These campaign criticisms now rebuke the Clinton presidency.

The United States has ended linkage of trade and human rights in China. Most of Bosnia is in Serbian hands. Mr. Clinton has changed his policy on Haitian refugees three times while making empty threats against a repressive Haitian military regime.

Mr. Clinton might have abandoned Father Aristide except for the pressure of the Congressional Black Caucus. Representative Kweisi Mfume, a Democrat who is the caucus chairman, said recently that in dealing with Haiti the Clinton administration had followed "a policy of anarchy, one that changes by the moment." He could as well have been describing administration policy toward Yugoslavia or North Korea.



of national purpose. Mr. Carter fell from grace after Afghanistan and the Iran hostage crisis. President Ronald Reagan plummeted in approval after the suicide bombing of a marine barracks in Lebanon and the disclosure of the Iran-contra fiasco.

What is the American national interest in Haiti? I don't know, but I suspect there is much truth to the worry that the United States would quickly win a war in Haiti and then be stuck indefinitely with governing this poor nation.

Further hints of military action are unlikely to be persuasive to a regime that has seen Washington back down before. And if there is an invasion, as Mr. Wolfowitz noted, "the use of force cannot be approached in an experimental way by dispatching military personnel to Haiti to withdraw them if they meet opposition."

Because of its empty threats and shifting policies, the Clinton administration has been left with the worst of all worlds in Haiti. It has not stopped the flow of refugees. It has left opponents of the regime defenseless. It has imposed sanctions that are doing more to harm the Haitian people than to topple the military junta.

Mr. Clinton has been reluctant to use his talents as a communicator to build a national consensus on Haiti, as he has tried to do on domestic issues. He thus finds himself lacking public or congressional support for an invasion and with no clear alternative to offer.

Washington Post Writers Group

## The Taiwanese Need Help as They Edge Toward Sovereignty

By Gerald Segal

TAIPEI — Taiwan is creeping toward independence. Senior officials, speaking anonymously to avoid provoking China, say they would like to see the island become a "separate sovereign state."

Taipei's current policy of seeking representation in the United Nations as a "separate political entity" is intended to steal the thunder from the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and buy time until China is ruled by less threatening leaders. It gives the international community a chance to adapt to a multipole-China policy. Meanwhile, there is much that can be done to ensure a peaceful transition.

In the end, Beijing will have to accept that the people of Taiwan want self-determination. As com-

munist is replaced by nationalism, it seems less likely that China will accept this without a fight.

It is true that Beijing has tolerated Latvian consular relations with Taipei; in the past the Chinese response would have been to sever ties with Latvia. South Africa poses another challenge: Its new government has refused to break relations with Taipei, while stating its wish for ties with Beijing.

Will China bend? As Britain discovered over Hong Kong, Beijing can be irrational about questions involving nationalism. But as in the case of Hong Kong, Taiwan is an important trading partner for China and Beijing has grown cautious about damaging

its economic interests. So it may be that China will quietly tolerate Taipei's creep toward de facto sovereignty.

There is much that the world can do to help Taiwan make its way to full sovereignty. A recent White Paper issued by Taiwan formally dropped Taipei's longstanding claim to rule the mainland. In response, the Clinton administration is expected to announce pragmatic steps that will make it easier for the United States to deal with Taiwan.

Accepting the use of "Taiwan" in the official name of the paradiplomatic Taiwanese mission in the United States will make it somewhat easier to treat Taiwan

as a normal country. Liberalizing visa procedures and agreeing to meet Taiwanese officials in U.S. government offices, instead of in restaurants, will signal a concession to common sense.

More can be done. Taiwan wants membership in international organizations and, as a major trading power, it should certainly be made a formal part of the fabric of the global economy.

If China is so foolish as to act on its threat to stay out of the World Trade Organization, the proposed successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Taiwan should no longer be blocked from membership.

Arms sales to Taiwan are not a pressing issue, following major American and French sales in recent years. Much can be done to ease Taiwan's security problems by transferring technology that will allow the Taiwanese to finish military systems at home. But sensitive technology should be sold discreetly, to avoid inciting China's wrath.

If other countries are prepared to help Taiwan move gradually toward full sovereignty, then Taipei should help them do so. Taipei's current high-profile strategy in seeking UN membership is morally correct but politically counterproductive. The Taiwan government is under pressure from a political opposition that demands independence. But the UN campaign makes it harder for other countries to take pragmatic steps to help Taiwan. Taipei

should clarify its objectives and engage less in political theater for domestic consumption.

Taiwan could help itself by undertaking more of its clever "holiday diplomacy." Sending the Taiwanese president and cabinet ministers abroad for "private holidays" in which they hold high-level meetings with representatives of other governments will gradually accustom the world to an independent Taiwan.

Taiwan should take a more active role in Southeast Asia. It could differentiate itself from China by not claiming the right to use force to take disputed islands in the South China Sea; Southeast Asia might then see it as a more cooperative partner.

Taiwan is a vibrant, if volatile, democracy. It is becoming harder to pretend that the island's population of 21 million wants to advance toward independence without ever quite arriving.

Yet in a world where domestic pressure in Taiwan makes full sovereignty more desired, where decentralization in China makes it more possible, and where pragmatism in the international community smoothes the way, full independence for the Taiwanese is closer than it is for many modern states.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and editor of *The Pacific Review*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## 'I Think Somebody Might Kill Me'

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — From New Orleans comes the story of James Darby, a terror-stricken 9-year-old who, as part of a class project, wrote a letter begging President Bill Clinton to do something about crime.

"I want you to stop the killing in the city," said James, a third grader at the Mahalia Jackson Elementary School. He told the president that too many people were already dead and he was afraid. This was not a child crying wolf. James Darby had reason to worry. The homicide rate in New Orleans is streaking toward a record. The streets are surprisingly dangerous. And, as in most large American cities, the killing of teenagers and children has become commonplace.

"I think that somebody might kill me," said James. The handwritten letter to the president was dated April 29. On May 8, Mother's Day, while walking home from a picnic, James Darby was shotgunned to death.

Nine years old. Third grade. When I was 9 the only thing I worried about was Willie May's hating average. It couldn't have occurred to me that I might die.

Drastic changes have occurred since then. And some of those changes have enabled us to accept the wholesale destruction of American children as more or less routine. A 10-year-old and a 2-year-old were shot to death in New Orleans around the time that James Darby was killed. The 2-year-old had been

used as a shield in a gunfight.

There was nothing unusual about these child murders; they are happening in cities across the country. Philadelphia. Los Angeles. Detroit. New York. Check the coroner's offices right now and you'll find the bodies stretched out on the slabs: boys and girls. Teenagers, children, infants. We box 'em up, say a few prayers, bury 'em, and move on.

The most shameful thing about James Darby's death is that we can take it in stride. It is not even a big story. If he hadn't written the president, James's death would hardly have been noted.

In a letter to James's classmates, Mr. Clinton said, "Thank you for writing to tell me about how America's crime epidemic has affected your lives." The president expressed his sorrow over the loss of their schoolmate and said, "I assure each of you that I'm determined to answer James's plea with tough and smart solutions to the crime problems of America."

And then he moved on. There are so many more important things to do. There is health care. Haiti, world trade. We all have other priorities. It is as if our humanity were eroding right before our eyes. These kids aren't worth much to anybody. They have been abandoned by virtually everyone who should have been looking out for them — including, in

so many cases, their parents.

No wonder they're afraid. Listen to a 13-year-old boy from New Orleans: "Most of the boys I grew up with are dead. I lie awake at night and think about it. What am I supposed to do?"

That youngster was quoted by Dr. Joy Ososky, director of the New Orleans Violence and Children Intervention Project, in a study she did for the Carnegie Corporation on "Violence in the Lives of Young Children."

Incredibly, the boy's comment was true. He had been part of a group of "energetic 6-year-olds" who had started school together. Now, seven years later, most of the boys are dead — the victims of violence.

In her study, Dr. Ososky talks about children who feel "jumpy" and "scared" much of the time, and kids who carry guns and knives to school in a desperate attempt to feel safe. She talks about mothers who caution their children to lie down while watching television because of the danger that "random" bullets might come flying through their windows.

What we have come to tolerate in America's big cities is unconscionable, a moral abomination. The children are paying for it now, but we will all pay for it sooner or later. It will catch up to us. Someday we will encounter the moral equivalent of the slow-moving car with the gunmen inside that pulled up beside James Darby, 9.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: An Anarchist Link?

BERLIN — The German police is at present making active investigations to find out if Caserio, the assassin of President Carnot, has any friends among the numerous Italian anarchists in Germany. Up to the present, nothing has been discovered which tends to connect Caserio with the Berlin anarchists. It is, however, certain that they regard the Italian as a martyr worthy of admiration and, what is more serious, of imitation.

### 1919: A Matter of Dough

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President Wilson has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation and exportation of wheat in order, it says, to prevent the increase of the Government's obligations under the law guaranteeing the price of wheat. The proclamation is certain to stir up

a bitter dispute in Congress, the point being whether the cost of keeping up the Government's guaranteed price of wheat should be borne by appropriation or should be met by keeping up the high price of bread to consumers.

### 1944: Prisoners Paraded

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] German captives from the Russian front, numbering 57,000 officers and men, marched through the streets of Moscow today [July 17], on the way to prison camps somewhere in the east. Not since the time of Napoleon has Moscow witnessed such a parade. Napoleon's Grande Armée entered the city as conquerors and left of their own accord to escape annihilation. While Hitler's soldiers came as prisoners guarded on all sides by mounted cavalry and foot soldiers with bayoneted rifles.





**BRINGING IN THE HARVEST** — Russian women helping out with the grain harvest Sunday on the Kirov State Farm near Rostov. The harvest is expected to total 90 million to 95 million tons, down from 99 million tons last year.

## Ailing, Belarus Looks Again to Russia

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

**MINSK, Belarus** — Fresh from a brilliant election victory, the young image-maker for the president-elect of Belarus was musing about his heroes the other day. "It's very hard to give up the romantic image of Dzerzhinsky," he said, clearly delighted to be discussing "Iron Felix" Dzerzhinsky, the famously brutal founder of what later became the KGB in Moscow. "Everyone still dreams about those days, and hopes that these illusions will return."

Fond memories of an orderly Soviet past are about all that is left these days to inspire the people of Belarus, a flatland republic of 10 million between Poland and Russia, where virtually everything has gone wrong since independence.

Reforms have hardly begun, inflation has made a laughingstock of the national currency (known as the "bunny rabbit"), half the people live below the poverty line, and four out of five people are worse off now than they were under Communist Party rule.

Small wonder, then, that the people of Belarus voted overwhelmingly a week ago in their first presidential elections for a back-to-the-future candidate whose idea of getting the economy moving again is to beg neighboring "Mother Russia" for help, while ordering factory directors to crank up the assembly lines — or else.

Alexander Lukashenko, who swept to victory with 80 percent of the vote, is a 39-year-old collective farm boss with no apparent grasp of the ABCs of a market economy. He promised to lower prices, halt the barely started privatization, and restore personal savings, wiped out by inflation.

His strategy for renewal? "There is no exit from our economic crisis without Russia," he proclaimed. He hopes for an early meeting with President Boris Yeltsin.

Mr. Lukashenko's pro-Russia rhetoric suggests that Belarus may be the first of the former Soviet republics to go back into Moscow's embrace. After all, not many Belarus citizens lobbied for independence in the first place.

Firmly embedded in the Russian empire for more than 200 years, Slavic Belarus was a Soviet buffer where people lived relatively well after World War II, and most seemed happy to stay put.

"Our society was still not ready for independence in 1991," said Zelenko Poznyak, one of the few prominent pro-independence politicians. "We weren't willing to change the old system, and you see the result: Our economy has been destroyed and robbed. We're on our knees."

Reintegration with Russia appears to offer a way out. Certainly most voters believe, as Mr. Lukashenko apparently does, that the country's economic disorder is closely related to the Soviet Union's collapse, and, specifically, to severed links with Russia.

At his news conference after victory, Mr. Lukashenko said he would press to conclude an economic union with Russia, including a single currency, as soon as possible.

He seemed to ignore the objections of the Belarus central bank, which protests that the country would forfeit its sovereignty if it did not keep printing "bunny rabbits."

In Russia, the economic union, under discussion for nearly a year, would probably help President Yeltsin fend off attacks

by Russian nationalists who are distressed by Russia's shrunken domain.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, an ally of Mr. Yeltsin, said earlier this month that he backed the economic union and hoped a treaty would be ready by the end of July.

The problem is that Moscow, with its own economic health still in doubt, may not be eager to foot what could be an expensive bailout of Belarus, which has been pushing not only for rubles but also for cheap Russian petroleum products.

But Moscow badly needs every hard-currency petrodollar it can earn abroad.

Why sell cheaply to Belarus? "Chernomyrdin would have to find the money, but where?" said Stanislav Shushkevich, former head of the Belarusian Parliament. "I can't imagine such a process. It's not a realistic discussion, and Chernomyrdin is a realist."

Huge state subsidies keep prices for basics at giveaway levels. A loaf of brown bread costs about a penny. White bread fetches 4 cents. A bottle of vodka can be had for less than 50 cents. The real cost of these things should be 10 times higher, economists say.

Scams abound. Much of the food is not even sold in Belarus but is hustled across the border to Russia, where it is sold at vast profits by entrepreneurs who return nothing to Belarus.

To keep the rusting defense plants and do-nothing farms afloat, the just-defeated government of Prime Minister Vyacheslav E. Kebich cranked out cash and credits, driving inflation through the roof. With prices doubling every six to 12 weeks, Mr. Lukashenko's simple-sounding solutions struck a chord with many voters.

### MONEY MELTDOWN: Restoring Order to the Global Currency System

By Judy Shelton. 399 pages. \$24.95. Free Press.

Reviewed by Rudi Dornbusch

THIS book offers a passionate plea for a return to gold, the real stuff: actual gold coins, not just a simple gold-based monetary system. "Money Meltdown" is fun. It will please those of the creed — the fire and brimstone "hard money" crowd who want to reinstate some discipline in the creation of world currencies.

Its sweeping association of paper or "fiat money" with runaway government, protectionism, debased money and debauched public finance is a line of fiction that always has a market. In the genre of monetary soap opera it is both excellent and entertaining. Written in a freely rambling style, Judy Shelton, author of "The Coming Soviet Crash," moves easily from Zambia to the Fed chairman Alan Greenspan, from Bretton Woods to China. Stable money, fiscal responsibility, democracy, growth, property, rule, reform and prosperity all mingle in a grand symphony.

Shelton's book is very timely. First, 1994 is the 50th anniversary of the "Bretton Woods" agreement — the postwar fixed-rate system that went on the rocks in the early 1970s. But more to the point, the lack of an international system has become all too apparent. Once again, the dollar is crumbling. Inflation waits in the wings; and Congress is urging the Fed to interfere with the joyride of an election year boom. Surely this is the time for hard-money advocates to speak up.

Of course, the call for a full-fledged gold standard will raise some eyebrows. Well into the age of electronic money, in a world where goods and capital flow freely and inflation has averaged less than 4 percent for a

decade, moving back to gold coins seems a rather odd suggestion. In the areas of healing, faith and money, a great many cranks have had their say. This book is from the same mold.

It is one thing to argue for hard-money institutions in countries emerging from destructive hyperinflation — in Russia or Argentina, for example, or Germany after 1945. It is quite another to make the case that the United States, Japan and Germany must get together with great haste to check the inflationary urges of bankrupt governments. The German monetary authorities are desperately independent at least in the judgment of their government, which wishes they were a bit less obsessed with disinflation. In Japan inflation is long dead and in the United States the only question is whether the Fed will announce inflation targets publicly or pursue them quietly. There is no doubt though that the Fed is committed to holding inflation far below previous levels.

The hero in this book is Ludwig von Mises — a libertarian of the Austrian School. He once was asked why, in his judgment, the suicide rate was so high in Sweden. He replied: "Don't they have exchange control?" He is also known as a leader of the historic schism in the Libertarian Movement over the issue of whether the British Navy should rent or own their ships. The book espouses von Mises's view that, in matters of money, governments cannot be trusted. Only the most strict set of rules, far from the seductions of paper money and credit, can do the job. In its view, gold is the only democratic money; it is a protection against deficits, inflation and authoritarian government; and it underlies a system of free trade around the globe.

A weakness of the book is that it does not share the secret that only cranks and monetary romanticists have favored gold. Monetary conservatives such as Milton Friedman see the need

for a set of rules and will settle for automatic monetary targets, but definitely not a gold standard. President Ronald Reagan's Gold Commission in 1982 could not see a role for gold.

Sound money is not tantamount to gold. Around the world there is a search for monetary institutions that avoid the kind of inflation of 1970s and the resulting efforts toward stabilization, which turned out to

be very costly. Inflation targets along with central bank independence and accountability are decisive innovations. The crucial issue at hand is the politics of central banking, not what stuff money is made of.

Rudi Dornbusch, a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote this for The Washington Post.

### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

JOHN WEI, Peter Shao, and Fonda Charnow won the Swiss Team event for players with fewer than 100 master points. They had not a single master point among them, but now have 2.92 each and have joined the American Contract Bridge League.

Their fourth player, with vastly more tournament experience, was Todd Wachsman, an 11-year-old sixth-grader, who had almost three master points.

On the diagramed deal Wachsman reached the obvious three no-trump contract by an obvious route. There was no difficulty making nine tricks, but he emerged with 12 after winning the opening spade lead in his hand. Keeping the club suit in reserve for communication purposes, he led the heart jack. When this produced no reaction from West, he put up the king in dully and fished the ten on the way back.

When this succeeded, he cashed the club ace and led to dummy's queen. This made it clear that he could score three more club tricks, and he now

led a spade, establishing a second spade trick. Now he did not need the diamond finesse. West took the spade ace and returned the suit, and South collected five club tricks, four heart tricks, two spades and a diamond.

"Do you always make six no-trump?" inquired South's mother.

"I don't know," was the tongue-in-cheek reply. "I only played it once."

NORTH			
♠ J 2			
♥ K 3 2			
♦ A 8 3			
♣ K Q 7 5			
WEST			
♠ A 8 4			
♥ 8 7 5			
♦ K 9 4			
♣ J 8 3			
EAST			
♠ 9 7 5 3			
♥ Q 6 4			
♦ 10 8 7 5			
♣ 4 2			
SOUTH (D)			
♠ K Q 10			
♥ A J 10 9			
♦ Q J 2			
♣ A 10 8			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1 N.T. Pass. West led the spade four.

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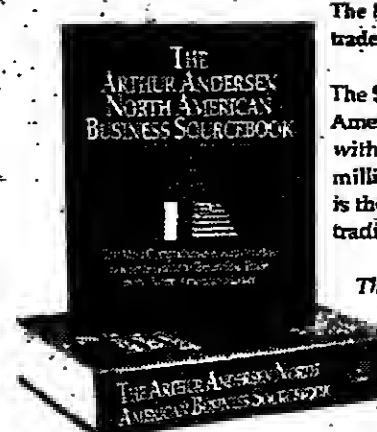
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Eric A. Pao 64	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 65	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 66	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 67	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 68	1976	1.05
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Eric A. Pao 70	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 71	1976	1.05
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Eric A. Pao 92	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 93	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 94	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 95	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 96	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 97	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 98	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 99	1976	1.05
Eric A. Pao 100	1976	1.05

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Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 15.

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## CAPITAL MARKETS

### In a Year of Discontent, Portugal Looks the Best

By John McCorry  
Bloomberg Business News

**NEW YORK** — It has not been a good year for bond investors, but so far, Portugal has offered the safest haven. Portuguese government bonds have lost the least of the 18 largest government bond markets so far this year, a mere 0.31 percent in local currency terms, followed by Austrian and German bonds, which have lost 0.70 percent and 1.08 percent, respectively.

The return is based on interest income, reinvested interest and price changes for government bonds that mature in more than one year.

Swedish bonds have fared the worst, losing 11.45 percent. Other poor performers include Canadian bonds, which have lost 7.30 percent, and Finnish bonds, which dropped 7.69 percent. U.S. bonds are down 4.00 percent.

Portugal has benefited during the global bond rout because it is moving toward abolishing its withholding tax on bond interest payments for nonresidents.

Meanwhile, Swedish bonds are tumbling as the country's budget deficit surges and investors boycott the government's debt. Earlier this month, the Swedish insurer Skandia AB said it will not lend any more money to the government until the company was convinced the country was reining in its budget deficit.

Sweden's budget deficit in 1993 amounted to 13 percent of its economic output, and its national debt amounted to 70 percent of economic output. The average deficit as a percentage of economic output for the European Union of 12 nations, which Sweden hopes to join next year, was 6 percent in 1993, according to the EU. Greece's deficit was the worst last year, at 16.3 percent.

In dollar terms, 13 of the 18 bond markets tracked by Bloomberg Business News gained as the dollar weakened against many currencies. Austrian bonds did best, returning 10.89 percent. Belgian bonds earned 10.71 percent and German bonds earned 10.33 percent.

The worst-performing bond market in U.S. dollar terms was Canada, which lost 11.46 percent.

The sharp collapse in prices in international bond markets is likely to leave investors and borrowers jumpy for some time to come, subduing new borrowing in the months ahead, the OECD said on Sunday, Reuters reported from Paris.

"Even if conditions have become somewhat calmer in comparison with the period when volatility was at its height, a highly uncertain environment is likely to continue prevailing," the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in its three-yearly report on financial market trends.

Investors have become increasingly defensive, shifting funds to cash holdings and buying bonds with short maturities, the report said.

**Swedish bonds have fared the worst among major issues.**

## U.S., EU Loosen Microsoft's Grip

By Elizabeth Corcoran  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Microsoft Corp. has agreed with the U.S. Justice Department and the European Commission to end a software licensing policy that the two bodies said inflated prices and choked off competition.

The deal, which Microsoft signed with the Commission and the Justice Department on Friday, calls for Microsoft to change the way it licenses its popular MS-DOS and Windows operating systems for personal computers.

"There's no question they had locked up the market with these practices, completely unfairly," said Anne K. Bingham, assistant attorney general for the anti-trust division. "That will end."

Ms. Bingham predicted the deal would allow consumers more choices and lower prices for operating systems, which control the basic functions of computers.

At the heart of the settlement was Microsoft's "per processor" licensing agreements, which the company began using in 1988 and now represent a majority of its contracts with computer companies. Most people do not buy operating systems separately, but acquire them as part of a new computer.

Through these contracts, a hardware vendor would agree to pay Microsoft a royalty for every machine it sold based on a specific type of microprocessor — Microsoft would be paid even if its operating system was not included with the machine. In return, the company would get a low per-unit price.

The Justice Department contended the effect of this system was to discourage computer makers from including other companies' operating systems on their machines. That was because the manufacturer would in effect be paying twice for an operating system — once for Microsoft's and again for the other company's.

Computer makers that have these types of contracts with Microsoft can renegotiate the terms. Those who continue with the same contracts need not pay Microsoft a royalty if they ship their hardware with other companies' operating systems.

The settlement also stipulates that Microsoft can no longer require hardware vendors to pay royalties for a minimum number of copies, even if the vendors did not sell as many machines as predicted.

In addition, Microsoft will discontinue its practice of signing two-to-five-year contracts with computer makers. The company will stick to one-year contracts.

which would give computer makers more flexibility in moving to other companies' operating systems.

Finally, Microsoft pledged to ensure that when it circulates test copies of its software, it will not try to strong-arm software developers into signing restrictive non-disclosure agreements.

William Neukom, general counsel for Microsoft, denied any wrongdoing by the company. "We're settling because we think it's time to put this investigation behind us and proceed with a full focus on our business," he said.

The settlement ends a Justice Department investigation that began in 1990 and is the first major anti-trust settlement under President Bill Clinton.

By contrast, the Justice Department on Friday allowed AT&T Corp. to proceed with its \$12.6 billion takeover of McCaw Cellular Communications Inc., which would create the largest cellular telephone network in the country.

The government did require that competing long-distance carriers get treatment from McCaw equal to that of AT&T and that AT&T adopt safeguards that ensure its cellular-equipment customers — who often compete head-to-head with McCaw — would not be disadvantaged.

## But Chicago Is Window of Opportunity

By Laurie Flynn  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Next year when you think of Chicago, you may not be thinking about deep-dish pizza, Mrs. O'Leary's destructive cow or baseball's bumbling Cubs.

By that point, Microsoft Corp. may have succeeded in convincing you that Chicago, the code name for its new version of Windows, is a software product you can't live without.

Building on the success that brought about an anti-trust investigation into the company's marketing practices, Microsoft last month kicked off a

massive testing cycle of its newest operating system. After hammering out the bugs, adding more features and making critical compatibility adjustments, the company hopes to deliver a finished product to customers before the end of the year.

The software company then plans to spend more money convincing personal computer users that they need Chicago, or Windows 4.0, than it has spent on any product launching in its history, although it refused to offer specific dollar figures.

Just how compatible and how fast Chicago is will

not know until much later in the testing cycle, and not truly until the program is released. But based on an early glimpse of the work in progress, if Microsoft delivers on only half its promises for Chicago, there will not be a Windows user around who will not see it as a significant improvement.

It is not that Chicago is so elegant. In many ways, Windows 3.1, its predecessor, is simply so clumsy. With Chicago, Microsoft has gotten rid of many of the more irksome things in Windows 3.1, such as the File Manager and the

eight-character limitation on file names. Instead of having

to use the file manager for moving files among directories, Chicago users simply drag and drop file icons inside folder icons.

Such innovations will sound familiar to users of Apple Computer's Macintosh machines, although Microsoft insisted Chicago is largely an original. "No doubt it borrows a lot from the Mac but there's just as much innovation," said Brad Chase, general manager of personal operating systems for Microsoft.

The new program includes something called a Taskbar,

See CHICAGO, Page 11

## Amid Steel Glut, China Considers Import Quotas

**BEIJING** — China is considering limiting steel imports to curb a glut of foreign steel from undermining its producers, the official China Daily reported Sunday.

Prices could plummet between now and next January if imports are not controlled, officials from the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry told the paper. Steel prices have already been steadily declining since April because of oversupply.

About half of the steel imported by Chinese companies so far this year, moreover, has been brought in through unauthorized channels, the China Daily said. Of the roughly 30 million tons of rolled steel imported into China last year, only about 13 million tons were thought to have been government-authorized.

Despite a drop in demand from construction sites, China imported 10 million tons of steel during the first half of this year. The 30 million tons imported in 1993 represented a huge jump from the 7 million tons imported during 1992.

Last year's import binge coincided with a construction boom in China that ran parallel to the country's sizzling 13.4 percent rate of economic growth. This year's imports come as the government is limiting construction to slow the economy and trying to balance trade after suffering a \$12.2 billion trade deficit last year.

"To stabilize the domestic market, the government may resort to administrative measures

to curb rampant imports," the paper said. That would be bad news for the world's steel-makers which have been relying on booming Chinese demand to keep their mills running.

As stockpiles mount at Chinese steel factories, the price of a ton of construction wire has fallen below 3,000 yuan (\$348) from more than 4,000 yuan a year ago. At this level, Chinese steelmakers "make little or even lose money," the paper quoted a government official as saying recently.

The officials did not say what kind of measures might be taken to restrict imports, which are already subject to various licenses and tariffs.

Although China enjoyed a \$970 million trade surplus in June, it still suffered an \$820 million deficit over the first six months of the year. Many Chinese economists predicted imports would surge later this year, boosting the deficit, the paper reported separately.

(Bloomberg, AP, AFP)

## Firms Lie In Reports, China Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING** — China's securities watchdog will mete out tough punishments after finding that a majority of corporate annual reports were riddled with lies and inaccuracies, the official China Daily reported Sunday.

The China Securities Regulatory Commission found 94 out of 169 annual reports it inspected for 1993 to be deficient in mandatory reporting standards.

The commission will fine some of the companies and, in serious cases, suspend their qualification to issue shares, the paper said, without naming any of the offenders.

Fourteen companies listed on Chinese stock markets did not even bother to submit their reports to the agency, as required, the paper said.

"Some reports gave no explanation of big gaps between their profit forecast and actual business performance," a commission spokesman was quoted as saying. "Some changed their profit forecasts, while others gave deceitful financial indices."

Beijing authorities have admitted privately that fraud is rampant on the exchanges and that regulatory bodies are inadequately staffed and trained.

The official Xinhua News Agency said that 1993 was the first year that listed companies were asked to submit annual reports to the commission. In the past, they were only required to publish summaries in newspapers, Xinhua said.

Also, a number of accounting firms will be barred from working in the securities industry for submitting poor audit reports.

(Bloomberg, AP)

## Will an 'International Gentleman' Lead the WTO?

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

**SEOUL** — Soft-spoken and unimposing, the man known here as "the international gentleman" would hardly seem like the right choice to lead the World Trade Organization, the body that is to supplant the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade next year and attempt to maintain order among an increasingly unwieldy group of nations.

Yet Seoul reckons that its trade minister, Kim Chul-su, fits the bill. Mr. Kim, 53, who did his undergraduate work at Tufts University and later earned a doctorate in political science from the University of Massachusetts, was lobbying for the post in London and Geneva last week. After a few days back in Seoul,

he will head off for 10 days of campaigning in southeast Asian capitals.

Developing countries, the argument goes, have become an important force in trade but are poorly represented at the top of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other international organizations.

Leading the WTO as it attempts to write trade rules for thorny issues — such as services and the relationship between trade and the environment — would require not so much heavy-handed pressure from the West as seldom-seen sensitivities.

Not surprisingly, Seoul argues that South Korea — where per capita income has skyrocketed from \$87 in 1962 to \$7,500 in 1993 — is uniquely placed to under-

stand the problems of the developing, as well as the industrialized world.

"More and more, the WTO will have to reflect the interests of developing countries," Mr. Kim said in an interview. "It has to be a more balanced organization than before."

Peter Sutherland, director-general of GATT, last January chimed a similar theme, calling for a new, more diverse grouping than the Group of Seven to coordinate world economic initiatives. "What is needed is a body that includes prime ministers, finance ministers and trade ministers from the OECD nations and from developing countries," he said.

Mr. Kim said his priority would be to implement the

See KIM, Page 12

## Shipbuilders Agree to End Subsidies

Reuters

**PARIS** — Major shipbuilding countries on Sunday agreed after five years of negotiations to scrap subsidies to their shipyards, but France rejected the deal, negotiators said.

The accord among officials of the United States, European Union, Japan, Korea and Nordic states was hammered out in Paris at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is seen as the widest plan yet to impose discipline on the ailing industry, delegates said. "If we had failed there would have been a subsidy war, that is quite clear," said Staffan Sohlman, the Swedish ambassador to the OECD who presided over the final round of the five-year talks.

The agreement must be ratified by all participants and would come into effect on January 1, 1996, he said. It would be reviewed three years later.

But France divorced itself from the pact and made clear it would oppose it inside the European Union, delegates said.

France argued that scrapping subsidies would place it at a disadvantage to other countries that offer their shipyards indirect subsidies, the delegates said.

France alone is not likely to stop a qualified majority vote in the European Council of Ministers, but the issue could be raised as early as Monday, when the Union's General Affairs Council meets in Brussels.

Meanwhile, delegates highlighted the ambitious scope of the draft accord, described by a U.S. official as "much more comprehensive than any other sectoral agreement."

If ratified, it would be the first legally binding international trade pact ever negotiated by the OECD, normally a sedate economic think-tank.

"To the extent that the agreement leads to a more stable situation, it should make jobs, if not more secure, then less influenced by fluctuations," Mr. Sohlman said.

## German Government Predicts Increased Growth

Reuters

**BONN** — Germany's economy is strengthening in both east and west and the recovery will gather pace in the second half of 1994, the government said Sunday.

Western Germany's second-quarter gross domestic product is likely to be reported up substantially from the first-quarter level and from the comparable year-earlier period, the Economics Ministry said in its economic report for July.

That contrasts with forecasts from independent economists, who have predicted a slowdown in West German growth in the second quarter from the 2.1 percent rise in the first quarter.

The government report said growth in the second half should be aided by rising

corporate earnings because of moderate pay deals and cost cutting and by a general upturn in economies worldwide.

"There are first signs of stabilization on the labor market, which always reacts with a time lag to a revival in economic activity," Günter Rexrodt, Germany's economics minister, said.

The worldwide rise in bond yields and the weakening of the dollar have not harmed the economy so far, the report said.

Last week, Theo Waigel, the finance minister, raised his forecast for 1994 from 2.0 percent to 2.5 percent, saying gross domestic product could rise by as much as 2.0 percent.

Mr. Rexrodt said a recent survey by the Ifo Institute for Economic Research showed corporate expectations for the

next few months were more positive than they had been in the past 20 years.

Recent data showed domestic demand, exports, imports and output were all increasing, the report said.

In Eastern Germany, the recovery was gaining breadth and beginning to take hold in the industrial sector, where manufacturing output rose by more than 22 percent in the first four months, compared with the year earlier, the report said.

In Western Germany, the seasonally adjusted jobless total stopped rising in June for the first time in two-and-one-half years, the report said. Companies were beginning to return to normal shifts from shortened hours to meet rising demand.

In Eastern Germany, many companies continued to shed jobs, the report said.

## Irish Pottery Business Brings an Old Mill Full Circle

By Thomas Crampton  
Special to the Herald Tribune

**BENNETTSBRIDGE, Ireland** — Just downstream from a stone humpback bridge that crosses the river Nore an old water mill dominates the economy of this village.

The once-abandoned mill now houses a thriving pottery studio run by Nicholas Mosse, the son of a local miller, and his wife, Susan.

Where locals once lined up to bring grain or collect flour, tourists' rental cars now pull up to buy traditional Irish

spongeware at Nicholas Mosse Pottery. Tourists snap up handmade coffee mugs at \$6 (\$10) each, a pittance compared with the \$25 they are sold for in up-market Manhattan shops.

By employing 35 people in a village with a population of 600, local officials credit the pottery studio for creating a "pocket of employment" in a country where the national unemployment rate is 15 percent.

Mrs. Mosse, an American, said the pottery studio owed its success to a great product and her husband's 18-hour days.

For Mr. Mosse, the journey from Bennettsbridge to Tiffany's began in school, with a love of pottery.

His father, a miller until retirement, told his son to avoid the family business and encouraged his interest in

pottery. After training at the Harrow College of Art, Mr. Mosse apprenticed in England, France, and Japan, developing a keen interest in local traditional pottery.

When he returned home to Ireland, Mr. Mosse decided to make spongeware. "It was the only Irish and Scottish tradition which was available at the time, also it is one of the few techniques that you can say was traditional and common in the last century," Mr. Mosse said.

Spongeware, originally called spudware, was named for the patterns of dye pressed onto each piece with a cut-out potato. Often a single motif, a star or fern leaf, is repeated around the pottery. Now, the patterns are usually pressed on with a sponge.

In the beginning, Mr. Mosse worked alone in a cow shed next to his family's house, producing 100 pieces a week. "I very nearly went broke," he said.

After a year or so, as sales picked up, he hired an apprentice to increase production. But the exacting nature of the work means that slow growth is inescapable.

"Training is slow, and clay is a really weird, sort of live substance," Mr. Mosse said. "If you don't know it by instinct, you can make so many mistakes. You just can't start, like in other businesses, from a high altitude. You have to start right on the ground and work up."

In 12 years, the pottery outgrew the

cow shed and moved across the road to the Bennettsbridge Mill, an unoccupied building where Mr. Mosse's family had ground flour for more than a century, until the 1960s, when the family business merged with a milling conglomerate.

"The move to the mill was a very conscious effort," Mr. Mosse said. "We wanted to use our traditional decorating technique, spongeware, done by labor from the village and at that stage we developed an Irish style which we dug ourselves, so it basically made a nice story."

Even the energy was homemade, powered by a hydroelectric generator in the mill race. Once again the Mosse family harnessed the power of the Nore river.

The hydroelectric generator has turned out to be a boon for the studio. The kilns are fired at night on energy generated by the water that is supplemented by cheap electricity bought from the national power grid. During the day, the generated electricity is sold back to the power company. The net result is that the studio's energy costs come to nil.

Since the move to the mill, pottery sales have grown to £550,000 per year.

Although roughly 4,000 pieces are now made each week, orders continue to outstrip production. This situation prompted an examination of manufacturing methods. "In the early stages everyone had to do a bit of everything. Now we are much more specialized.

We have trained decorators who only decorate," Mr. Mosse said.

While initial sales were mostly to locals, the customer base widened after Bord Telecom, the Irish trade board, launched the Mosses into trade fairs to help them sell internationally.

Mrs. Mosse eventually decided the operation needed more publicity, so the couple spent what they considered a small fortune to publish a color catalogue. The studio now spends 10 percent of gross sales on promotions. Much of that goes into photography and printing of the catalogue.

For publicity, the Mosses have relied on two trade fairs — in Dublin and Birmingham — and one occasional advertisement — a page in the Aer Lingus in-flight magazine.

But the days of homegrown marketing seem numbered. The Mosses recently acquired an American agent, a Japanese distributor, and are going to the New York Gift Fair this summer.

Plans for the near future include branching out from pottery into fabrics decorated with the spongeware designs, specifically aimed at the American market.

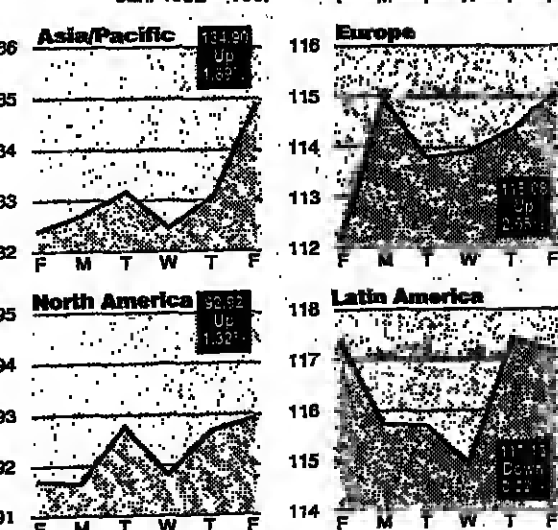
According to Mrs. Mosse, the move into fabrics rather than expanding pottery production is in keeping with their business principles. "We want to keep it very exclusive, very well-made," she said. "You can't get huge — you just can't."

Articles in this series appear every other Monday.

## THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending July 15, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.



Index	7/15/94	7/8/94	% change
Energy	112.04	107.37	+4.35
Utilities	122.52	120.17	+1.95
Finance	119.80	118.30	+1.25
Services	120.03	118.34	+1.37
Capital Goods	114.30	112.47	+1.53
Raw Materials	126.02	124.29	+1.39
Consumer Goods	99.81	98.82	+0.70
Miscellaneous	128.15	122.30	+4.78

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 280 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

## CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	7/15/94	7/8/94	% change
Australian dollar	1.34	1.33	+0.75
British pound	1.63	1.62	+0.62
French franc	6.54	6.53	+0.15
German mark	1.36	1.35	+0.74
Italian lira	1,936	1,930	+0.31
Japanese yen	161.5	161.0	+0.31
Swiss franc	1.48	1.47	+0.68
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	0.00
Other Dollar Values			
Argentine peso	1,360	1,350	+0.74
Australian dollar	1.34	1.33	+0.75
British pound	1.63	1.62	+0.62
Canadian dollar	0.65	0.64	+1.56
French franc	6.54	6.53	+0.15
German mark	1.36	1.35	+0.74
Italian lira	1,936	1,930	+0.31
Japanese yen	161.5	161.0	+0.31
Swiss franc	1.48	1.47	+0.68
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	0.00

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Reuters (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (Washington). Other data from Reuters and AP.



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PATXF1	10.37	+05	Health r	65.13	+05	FedIntern	80.45	+05	CapApp p	14.63	+16	ExcFams	12.24	+20	FedInc p	9.44	+08	EnlTA	11
RITXF1	9.30	+07	HomeF	26.85	+03	FedTr	11.74	+07	DivInc p	9.72	+03	FedFams	9.62	+09	Global	11.92	+29	EnlTA	9
PAF1	9.97	+03	IndCar	18.28	+00	DivTr	9.42	+11	DivInc r	11.21	+02	IndFam	10.77	+11	LtdMuz p	10.05	+07	EnlTA	9

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## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by James Connel

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups	Price	Yield	Terms
<b>Floating Rate Notes</b>						
Italy	\$1,500	1999	0.0625	99.725	—	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.15% (Merrill Lynch Int'l, UBS)
Italy	DM 1,250	1999	0.0625	99.70	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.15% (Merrill Lynch Int'l, Deutsche Bank)
SGW Finance	£ 100	1998	0.20	100	—	Over 3-month Libor, Redem. at 99%, Fungible with outstanding notes, raising total to £225 million. Fees 0.30% (S.G. Warburg Securities)
Italy	¥ 175,000	1999	0.0625	99.85	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.15% (Merrill Lynch Int'l, Nomura Int'l)
<b>Fixed-Coupons</b>						
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	\$1,500	1999	7%	99.66	100.63	Noncallable, Fees 0.25% (Goldman Sachs, Salomon Brothers)
Finland	\$1,500	2004	7%	99.27	100.64	Noncallable, Fees 0.35% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Crédit Local de France	DM 300	1999	6%	101.735	—	Redem. at 99.485, Noncallable, Fees 2% (CSF-Electrobank)
European Investment Bank	€ 400,000	1998	10.15	101.42	100.10	Noncallable, Fees 1% (Banca Commerciale Italiana)
KFV International Finance	CS 200	2004	9%	101%	99.80	Redem. at 99.70, Noncallable, Fees 2% (ABN AMRO)
L-Bank	CS 125	1997	8%	101.878	100.29	Redem. at 99.85, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Queensland Treasury Corp.	AUS \$100	1997	4%	90.565	—	Noncallable, Fees 1% (Nomura Int'l)
Crédit Foncier de France	¥ 75,000	2002	4%	99%	99.95	Noncallable, Fees 0.30%, Denominations 10 million yen (BFI Int'l, Morgan Stanley & Co. Int'l)
Deutsche Siedlungs- und Landesrentbank	¥ 10,000	1997	3.40	100	—	Noncallable, Fees not disclosed, Denominations 100 million yen (Paribas Capital Markets)
Ford Credit Europe	¥ 10,000	1997	3.40	100.12	—	Coupon steps up to 3.8% in November 1995 and again to 4.3% in November 1996, Noncallable, Fees 0.20% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Mitsubishi Corp. Finance	¥ 50,000	2000	4.35	100.30	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.30%, Denominations 100 million yen (Nikko Europe)
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	¥ 10,000	1997	3.10	100.158	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.1875%, Denominations 100 million yen (Fulcrum Finance)
Spain	¥ 150,000	2004	4%	99.58	99.25	Noncallable, Fees 0.25% (Nikko Europe Plc)
Student Loan Marketing Association	¥ 50,000	1997	3.20	99.95	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.1875%, Denominations 10 million yen (BFI International)
Swedish Export Credit	¥ 10,000	1997	3.10	100	99.80	Noncallable, Fees not disclosed, Denominations 100 million yen (Paribas Capital Markets)
<b>Equity-Linked</b>						
Ayala Land	\$100	2000	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 4 to 4.5%, Noncallable, Convertible at an expected 4 to 8% premium, Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set next week (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Formosa Chemicals & Fibre	\$250	2001	1%	100	—	Convertible into company's shares at 40.64 Taiwan dollars per share and at 26.73 Taiwan dollars per U.S. dollar, Callable at par from 1997 if the share price is 140% of the conversion price, Fees 2.5%, Denominations \$10,000 (UBS Ltd)
Liblife Int'l	\$360	2004	6%	100	—	Convertible into shares of Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd. at 106.68 rand per share and at 4.43 rand per dollar. The bonds will be callable from 1997 if the stock price is 140% or more of conversion price (Robert Fleming & Co)
Nan Ya Plastics	\$350	2001	1%	100	—	Convertible into company's shares at 67.41 Taiwan dollars per share and at 26.73 Taiwan dollars per U.S. dollar, Callable at par from 1997 if the share price is 140% of the conversion price, Fees 2.5% (UBS Ltd)

## Fed Testimony Takes Center Stage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The gloom that has pervaded the U.S. bond market has dissipated in recent days, but investors will need to be convinced by Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that this is a good time to be buying fixed-income securities.

Mr. Greenspan did say this on Friday, but not in a forum that held much weight with bond professionals. He told a bipartisan Congressional commission on government spending and tax reform. "The U.S. economy has recently been experiencing the ideal combination of rising activity, falling unemployment, and slowing inflation."

Mr. Greenspan's semiannual testimony to Congress, scheduled for this week, will be far more important, analysts said. Kevin Flanagan, a money market economist for Dean Witter Reynolds, said the semiannual Humphrey-Hawkins, named for the legislation that required it, would be "far more encompassing." He noted that Mr. Greenspan would have to answer specific questions from Congress.

That testimony also represents the Fed's opinion on the economy, not just Mr. Greenspan's, said Steve Wood, director of financial markets research for BA Securities in San Francisco.

On Friday, the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond fell to 7.54 percent from

7.69 percent a week earlier as its price rose to 84 26/32 from 83 9/32. The long bond's yield began the year at 6.35 percent after hitting a low of 5.79 percent in October.

Two-year notes yielded 6.02 percent on Friday, down from 6.23 percent the week before and 4.23 percent at the start of the year.

After the market was jolted downward

## U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

by a huge increase in June nonfarm payrolls on July 8, a number of economic reports released last week suggested economic growth was slowing, and traders will watch for confirmation of that trend. Rapid economic growth usually is accompanied by rising interest rates and the threat of inflation, both of which are bad for bond prices.

The market "is already making a judgment" about the most recent economic data, said Philip Braverman, chief economist at DKB Securities in New York. "It has rallied on the assumption that the numbers will keep the Fed on hold."

In his testimony this week, Mr. Greenspan "can make a convincing case that the economy is indeed slowing" and that the Fed has accomplished its goal of heading off inflation, "you might see some retail

buying" of long-term bonds, Mr. Wood said. The amount of risk investors should take with lengthening bond maturities.

Mr. Greenspan's testimony is likely to be "cautiously optimistic" about the growth in the economy is going to slow a bit," said Jim Park, economist with Lehman Brothers Global Economics in Boston.

That would be consistent with minutes from Federal Open Market Committee meetings May 17 indicating the Fed was waiting to see the effects of its latest tightening before deciding if more was needed.

Christopher Rupkey, an analyst with Mitsubishi Bank, said that based on the current two-year note yield, the market expects a quarter-point increase in short-term interest rates. Early last week, a half-point rise was expected, he said.

Mr. Park said that any increase was unlikely before the Federal Open Market Committee, the policy-setting arm of the Fed, meets on August 16.

On reason the Fed might be inclined to tighten the availability of credit is the weakness of the dollar, which has been sliding on foreign-exchange markets in recent weeks. European short-term interest rates are higher than those in America, making U.S. short-term bonds less attractive than their Continental counterparts and thus putting pressure on the dollar.

(Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

## California Credit Risk Takes a Hit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SACRAMENTO, California** — Major credit-rating agencies on Friday gave California a thumbs-down on its bond rating.

Standard & Poor's Corp. cut its rating on California's general obligation bonds to A from A-plus, while Moody's Investors Service Inc. dropped its rating to A1 from Aa and Fitch Investors Service Inc. revised its rating to A from Aa.

The action places California's credit rating on par with that of Louisiana and ahead of only New York by S&P's measures.

The ratings all fall into categories that describe credit with favorable qualities, but more susceptible to changes in circumstances.

The lowered bond ratings could make it expensive for the state to raise money because investors will demand higher interest payments as compensation for their increased risk.

In its bleak assessment, S&P cited the state's reliance on federal immigration money, its use of "automatic" budget cuts, its delay in dealing with a deficit, and its assumption that \$1.8 billion in earlier loans to schools will be repaid.

(AP, LAT)

## Taiwan Beckoning to Foreign Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TAIPEI** — Taiwan will remove curbs on foreign investment in local securities and bond markets, allowing a choice of any security and eliminating a 10 percent ceiling on bond investments, the country's central bank said over the weekend.

The central bank governor, Liang Kuo-shu, said Saturday that Taiwan must study how to further liberalize foreign investments in local securities and bond markets.

He said current regulations that restrict foreigners from investing in any individual stocks that they choose are unreasonable. He added that he felt it was inappropriate to limit foreigners from investing no more than 10 percent of their funds in local bonds.

Mr. Liang said that if Taiwan was to become a monetary and banking center, such restric-

tions are improper since they only discourage foreigners from investing here.

A move by Taiwan to further liberalize its investment regulations for foreigners would be in line with those made by many other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, analysts said.

Mr. Liang's views are a departure from those held by his predecessor, Samuel Shieh, who stepped down as bank chief on June 1 after completing a five-year term.

Mr. Shieh had been concerned that a higher ceiling

would bring large inflows of offshore funds from investors seeking to tap Taiwan's relatively high interest rates, affecting the bank's ability to conduct monetary policy, according to local news reports.

Foreign financial institutions wishing to invest in Taiwan's stock market must currently obtain permission from the country's Securities and Exchange Commission and the Central Bank of China, Taiwan's central bank, before bringing in funds. Direct investment by foreign individuals is banned.

Since 1991, foreign financial institutions have been allowed to directly buy and sell shares listed in Taiwan. As of July 13, according to Taiwan's Securities and Exchange Commission, the government had approved \$5.56 billion of direct stock investments by such institutions.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

## Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes				Money Rates				
	United States	July 15	July 8	Change		United States	July 15	July 8
DJ Index	2,753.1	2,709.14	+120.6		Discount rate	3 1/2	3 1/2	
DJ 100	183.23	181.72	+0.83		Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	
DJ Trans.	1,601.28	1,602.52	-0.03		Federal funds rate	4 3/16	4 1/4	
S & P 500	471.8	471.01	+0.37		<i>Japan</i>			
S & P 200	4,614.1	4,615.15	-0.05		3-month T-bill	1 1/2	1 1/2	
S & P 400	588.77	588.48	+0.29		6-month T-bill	2 1/2	2 1/2	
NASDAQ	2,518.6	2,511.1	+0.75		9-month T-bill	2 3/4	2 3/4	
NYSE C	251.66	248.1	+1.79		12-month T-bill	2 3/4	2 3/4	
					3-month interbank			
					<i>Germany</i>			
FTSE 100	3,074.80	3,062.49	+12.29		Lombard	6.00	6.00	
FT 30	2,401.78	2,398.20	+3.58		3-month Eurodollar	4.95	4.95	
Nikkei 225	20,076	20,036	+40		6-month Eurodollar	4.95	4.95	
DAX	2,093.61	2,085.05	+8.56		9-month Eurodollar	4.95	4.95	
Hong Kong	9,117.42	9,122.56	-5.14		12-month Eurodollar	4.95	4.95	
Hang Seng	9,117.42	9,122.56	-5.14		<i>Switzerland</i>			
MSCI	672.80	674.80	-2.00		Bank base rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	
					Call money	4 1/2	4 1/2	
					3-month interbank	5.75	5.75	
					6-month interbank	5.75	5.75	
					9-month interbank	5.75	5.75	
					12-month interbank	5.75	5.75	
					<i>field</i>			
					London 3m, f.i.s.	36.00	38.10	-0.05

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, July 18 - July 23

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Economics News.

## Asia-Pacific

• **July 18** — Canberra: Australian housing finance data for May. Forecast: Decline of about 2 percent.  
• **July 19** — Sydney: Reserve Bank of Australia releases preliminary estimate of Australia's gross domestic product for May. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in quarter, up 3.2 percent in year.  
• **July 20** — London: June public-sector borrowing requirement. Forecast: £3.7 billion.  
• **July 21** — London: June unemployment. Forecast: 7.5 percent.  
• **July 22** — London: June trade balance. Forecast: £3.5 billion surplus.  
• **July 23** — London: June retail sales. Forecast: Up 0.5 percent in month, up 3.1 percent in year.  
• **July 24** — London: June building society net new mortgage lending. Forecast: £2.25 billion.  
• **July 25** — London: June trade balance. Forecast: £3.5 billion surplus.  
• **July 26** — London: June retail sales. Forecast: Up 0.5 percent in month, up 3.1 percent in year.  
• **July 27** — London: June building society net new mortgage lending. Forecast: £2.25 billion.  
• **July 28** — London: June trade balance. Forecast: £3.5 billion surplus.  
• **July 29** — London: June retail sales. Forecast: Up 0.5 percent in month, up 3.1 percent in year.

## Europe

• **July 18** — London: June public-sector borrowing requirement. Forecast: £3.7 billion.  
• **July 19** — London: June unemployment. Forecast: 7.5 percent.  
• **July 20** — London: June trade balance. Forecast: £3.5 billion surplus.  
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• **July 26** — London: June trade balance. Forecast: £3.5 billion surplus.  
• **July 27** — London: June retail sales. Forecast: Up 0.5 percent in month, up 3.1 percent in year.

## North America

• **July 18** — Washington: May merchandise trade.  
• **July 19** — Washington: May manufacturing production.  
• **July 20** — Washington: May non-durable goods production.  
• **July 21** — Washington: May durable goods production.  
• **July 22** — Washington: May total production.  
• **July 23** — Washington: May housing starts.  
• **July 24** — Washington: May new home sales.  
• **July 25** — Washington: May existing home sales.  
• **July 26** — Washington: May new car sales.  
• **July 27** — Washington: May used car sales.  
• **July 28** — Washington: May light truck sales.  
• **July 29** — Washington: May heavy truck sales.

## South America

• **July 18** — Rio de Janeiro: June consumer price index.  
• **July 19** — Rio de Janeiro: June industrial production.  
• **July 20** — Rio de Janeiro: June trade balance.  
• **July 21** — Rio de Janeiro: June retail sales.  
• **July 22** — Rio de Janeiro: June building society net new mortgage lending.  
• **July 23** — Rio de Janeiro: June trade balance.  
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• **July 27** — Rio de Janeiro: June retail sales.  
• **July 28** — Rio de Janeiro: June building society net new mortgage lending.  
• **July 29** — Rio de Janeiro: June trade balance.

## Africa

• **July 18** — Johannesburg: June consumer price index.  
• **July 19** — Johannesburg: June industrial production.  
• **July 20** — Johannesburg: June trade balance.  
• **July 21** — Johannesburg: June retail sales.  
• **July 22** — Johannesburg: June building society net new mortgage lending.  
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• **July 27** — Johannesburg: June retail sales.  
• **July 28** — Johannesburg: June building society net new mortgage lending.  
• **July 29** — Johannesburg: June trade balance.

## Oceania

• **July 18** — Sydney: Reserve Bank of Australia releases preliminary estimate of Australia's gross domestic product for May. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in quarter, up 3.2 percent in year.  
• **July 19** — London: June public-sector borrowing requirement. Forecast: £3.7 billion.  
• **July 20** — London: June unemployment. Forecast: 7.5 percent.  
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• **July 29** — London: June building society net new mortgage lending. Forecast: £2.25 billion.

## Middle East

• **July 18** — Tel Aviv: June consumer price index.  
• **July 19** — Tel Aviv: June industrial production.  
• **July 20** — Tel Aviv: June trade balance.  
• **July 21** — Tel Aviv: June retail sales.  
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## Central Asia

• **July 18** — Moscow: June consumer price index.  
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## Southeast Asia

• **July 18** — Jakarta: June consumer price index.  
• **July 19** — Jakarta: June industrial production.  
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## South Asia

• **July 18** — New Delhi: June consumer price index.  
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## East Asia

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## East Asia

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• **July 20** — Seoul: June trade balance.  
• **July**







## Heat and Looming Alps Take Further Toll in Tour



Edwig Van Hooydonck, a Belgian rider with WordPerfect, and Roberto Sierra, a Spanish rider with ONCE, did not call

His agony will end Monday, when he is scheduled to drop out of the Tour, just before the Alps, to save his strength for defending his title of world champion in the professional road race late in August.

They were both timed in 5 hours, 11 minutes, 4 seconds, a speed of 38.9 kilometers an hour (24 mph) over a series of minor climbs and descents.

When the overall leaders in-  
ished 5:56 after them, the Dane  
rose only to 40th place and the  
Australian to 64th among the  
141 riders left. Indurain, a  
Spaniard who is seeking and  
gaining his fourth consecutive  
victory in the Tour, continued  
in the yellow jersey by 7:56 over

The action was led by Peter de Clercq, a Belgian with Lotto who wore the polka-dot jersey of best climber for the Tour's first nine days by piling up points on similarly small climbs.

Sixteen riders attacked shortly afterward and the number at the front dwindled to five on the next climb, the third-category Fontfroide Pass. Down the 970-meter (3,200-foot) hill the five went, leaving behind a hint of coolness and returning to the furnace of the Agout River valley.

With 18 kilometers remaining, Stephens attacked. Sorensen was the only one who could stay with him and they worked perfectly together to head for the finish line, the decisive waiting game and then sprint in this transitional stage.

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just call: 0 800 1753**

LONDON (Reuters) - Olympic and world 100-meter champion Linford Christie will miss the Goodwill Games in St. Petersburg this week after tearing a hamstring at the London Grand Prix.

Christie pulled up near the line in the 100 meters on Friday, clutching the back of his left leg. "He still doesn't know the seriousness of the injury and he will be seeing his specialist in Germany on Tuesday," said his manager, Sue Barrett.

**NEW YORK**—Coach Mike Keenan says a breach of contract is the reason for his leaving the Stanley Cup champion New York Rangers, and the Rangers accusing Keenan of a capricious splitting of contractual hairs.

Beyond saying that a "substantial" amount of money was involved, Keenan, 44, refused to discuss specifics. "The alleged breach," according to the Rangers' parent company, Madison Square Garden, "refers to a one-day delay in Mr. Keenan's receipt of his bonus, which is one payment in a multiyear, multimillion-dollar contract."

Triathlon and taekwon do will probably be included as medal sports by the turn of the century and boxing will remain an Olympic sport, according to the International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch. (AP)

Rudy Tomjanovich, the NBA champion Houston Rockets coach, was cleared of a drunken driving allegation when prosecutors threw out the charge because of insufficient evidence. Tomjanovich, 45, was arrested Wednesday after he refused to take a sobriety test.

"I have a problem," he said in a calm and flat voice at a press conference. "I've had the problem for three days and today I paid for it. I was over my limit."

Asked if the problem was purely physical, he bristled. "Yes, only physical," he replied testily in his one show of emotion.

The Swiss rider, who finished second overall in last year's Tour and was second Saturday when he abandoned, has been crushed three times in the last week by Miguel Indurain, who

is sailing along toward his fourth consecutive victory in the world's greatest bicycle race.

First the Spaniard left his main rival 2 minutes behind in Monday's time trial. Then he gained 2 minutes, 19 seconds in Wednesday's first climb in this 81st Tour, after which Rönninger revealed that he had a stomach ailment. On Friday, Indurain added 3:09 in the major stage over the Pyrenees.

The total, including time accrued in other stages, added up to 7:56, which left Rominger in second place but discouraged.

At a press conference Thursday, he said that he had recovered from his illness and that he would carry on to the end in Paris on July 24 even though he knew he now was in a battle for second, not first, place.

Victory in this Tour meant so much to Rominger, the No. 1 rider in computerized rankings

of the world's top 800 professionals. The winner of the Vuelta a España, another three-week race, in May, the Swiss had even prepared for his challenge to Indurain by traveling to Vail, Colorado, to train for three weeks in June.

When he quit he was struggling behind the pack about two-thirds of the way through the 223-kilometer (138.5-mile) stiflingly hot and humid stage from Bagnères de Bigorre in the Pyrenees to the splendid red-brick city of Albi in the Midi.

"I can't remember what I was thinking about when I quit," Rominger said later, replying to a question at his press conference. "Disappointment is hard," he said in French, one of a half-dozen languages he speaks. Then he added in English, "My disappointment is too hard to explain." He said that he had not cried.

Bjarne Riis, a Danish rider with Gewiss, won the stage by leaving behind a seven-man breakaway 11 kilometers from



the finish and then holding off all 158 other riders to coast home free by 9 seconds. His time was 5 hours, 14 minutes, 48 seconds, or 42.5 kilometers an hour (26 mph), harder than a person should have to work in such a heat wave.

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales			
			Vol	High	Low	Clos
Pottens	-	208 7	6 1/4	6 1/4		
Pottish w/	-	45 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4		
Pharmis	-	228 5 1/4	5	5 1/4		
	-	488 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		

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# MONDAY SPORTS

## U.S., Sweden, Germany and Russia Gain Semis

ROTTERDAM — Jim Courier put the United States in the Davis Cup semifinals Sunday with a 6-3, 6-4, 6-1 victory over Jacco Eltingh after the Netherlands' Richard Krajicek had upset Pete Sampras, 2-6, 7-5, 7-5, to tie the best-of-five quarterfinal.

The United States will next play Sweden, which advanced along with Germany and Russia with singles victories Sunday.

Eltingh, ranked 51st in the world, played his best tennis against the 11th-ranked Courier but was still broken in the fifth and ninth games of the first set.

A powerful forehand pass gave Courier set point in the second set, but Eltingh hit a shot into the forehand court for what looked like a sure winner. But Courier chased down the ball for a stunning passing shot.

The American broke service twice in the decisive fourth set.

Krajicek's unforced errors allowed Sampras to break in the first and seventh games of their first set, which he won on an ace.

But in the second set, the shape of the match changed dramatically, with Sampras beginning to show signs of fallibility and sluggishness.

"If anything, I feel a little mentally fatigued," he said. "I've played so many matches in the last month, it's taking its toll."

With his confidence mounting, Krajicek's serve began to look more secure in the second set and he won reached 6-5 Sampras gave him a setpoint with a forehand error.

Sampras drove Krajicek's next return into the net and an excited crowd celebrated one set all.

A backhand return from Krajicek gave him the first mini-break in the third set tie.

### DAVIS CUP

break and a service ace took him to 6-3 and three set points. Krajicek failed to return Sampras' two serves but had again to take the set.

In the fourth set Sampras saved a break point at 3-3, but Krajicek broke in the 11th game and served out for the match to tumultuous applause.

"If I play well, I know I can beat anyone. I proved that today," said jubilant Krajicek.

In Saturday's doubles, the experience of Paul Haarhuis and Elting was enough to give them a 2-6, 7-6 (8-6), 4-3, 6-7 (2-7), 6-2

victory over the rookie duo of Richey Renberg and Jared Palmer, which cut the U.S. lead to 2-1.

Russia's two-man team clawed its way back in St. Petersburg by winning both reverse singles against the Czech Republic for a 3-2 victory.

Andrei Olkhovsky ensured a semifinal berth by beating Slava Dosedel, 6-2, 2-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, in the fifth match.

Earlier, Yevgeni Kafelnikov lived up to his billing as Russia's new tennis sensation by beating Peter Korda, 6-4, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, in the fifth match.

Korda and Cyril Suk had put the Czechs up, 2-1, by winning Saturday's doubles against Kafelnikov and Olkhovsky, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

The Russians will meet Germany in the semifinals Sept. 23-25.

In Cannes, Stefan Edberg put Sweden in the semifinals as he beat Cedric Pioline of France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, in the first of Sunday's reverse singles.

In the meaningless second singles, reduced to best of three sets, France's Olivier Delaite beat Henrik Holm, 6-4, 6-3.

In Saturday's doubles, Jan Apell and Jonas Bjorkman of Sweden easily beat Delaite and Jean-Philippe Fleurian, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

In Halle, Germany, Michael Stich beat

Sergi Bruguera, 7-6 (7-4), 5-7, 7-5, 6-2, in a searing match over on grass to clinch defending champion Germany's victory over Spain.

Stich warded off a set ball in the third set and went on to win a three-hour struggle. Bruguera, the two-time French Open winner, is ranked fourth in the world. The German is ranked third.

That put Germany ahead, 3-1, and made the last singles match, between Spain's Jordi Burillo and Marc Goellner, meaningless.

Until Stich, the 1991 Wimbledon winner, took control of the match in the final set, the contest was a roller-coaster ride. Service breaks and spectacular rallies were common.

Stich won both his singles matches and the doubles to propel Germany into the semifinals as the country hopes to add to Davis Cup titles in 1988, 89 and 93.

Germany had taken a 2-1 lead on Saturday as Stich and Karsten Braasch pounced on Tomas Carbonell's weak serve to win the doubles, 6-3, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2.

Carbonell, who teamed up with Bruguera, had his serve broken three times and faced constant pressure by the Germans. He double-faulted at set point to cost Spain the second set.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

## Borotra, French Star, Dies at 95; One of Fabled 'Four Musketeers'

BIARRITZ, France — Jean Borotra, one of France's legendary "Four Musketeers" tennis champions who dominated the sport for 10 years in the 1920s and '30s, died Sunday. He was 95.

Borotra's family said he died at his home in Biarritz, near his resort city on France's southern Atlantic coast. No cause of death was given.

The death leaves 90-year-old René Lacoste, known now for his alligator-embroidered sportswear, as the sole survivor of the famed foursome. Jacques Brugnon died in 1978, and Henri Cochet in 1987.

Borotra, dubbed "The Bouncing Basque," won the Wimbledon men's singles in 1924 and 1926, lost three times to other Musketeers, and won the doubles in 1925.

He captured the French Open singles crown in 1931 and the doubles title three times, and won the Australian Open singles, doubles and mixed doubles in 1928.

Borotra held the record for the highest number of appearances in the Davis Cup finals, with nine, and played in the tournament a record 17 years. His

squads won the cup from 1927 through 1932. They lost the finals in 1925, 1926 and 1933.

The era was the most golden for French tennis. At Wimbledon, the world's top tournament, one of the Musketeers won the singles title for six straight years, from 1924 through 1929, beating another Frenchman in the finals five times.

When France at last won the Davis Cup again in 1991, after a 59-year wait, Borotra came to the locker room. "Thank you, guys," Borotra deadpanned. "I don't know how much longer I could have waited."

Born in Biarritz to a well-to-do family, Borotra studied law but made a fortune selling motors for gasoline pumps during an era when tennis was an amateur sport.

Racing about the court in his white flannel trousers and bare, Borotra was a deadly volleyer and astute match player. His enthusiasm made him a great favorite with the crowds.

Borotra, always modest, said in later years, "I had no serve at all, but how I loved to play."

## SCOREBOARD

### Major League Standings

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	52	32	.619	0
Baltimore	44	40	.524	8 1/2
Boston	42	42	.500	10 1/2
Toronto	39	45	.464	14 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	49	39	.558	0
Chicago	43	45	.489	6 1/2
Kansas City	42	46	.478	7 1/2
Minnesota	41	47	.464	8 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	44	40	.524	0
Oakland	39	45	.464	5 1/2
Seattle	38	46	.451	6 1/2

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	54	30	.643	0
Montreal	48	36	.571	6 1/2
Philadelphia	42	42	.500	12 1/2
New York	41	43	.488	13 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	48	36	.571	0
Pittsburgh	42	42	.500	6 1/2
Chicago	41	43	.488	7 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	42	40	.512	0
San Diego	36	46	.438	6 1/2

### Friday's Line Scores

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	0	1.000	0
San Diego	0	3	.000	0

##### Second Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	0	1.000	0
San Diego	0	3	.000	0

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

##### First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	0	1.000	0
San Diego	0	3	.000	0

##### Second Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	0	1.000	0
San Diego	0	3	.000	0

### Saturday's Line Scores

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	0	1.000	0
San Diego	0	3	.000	0

##### Second Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	0	1.000	0
San Diego	0	3	.000	0

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

##### First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	0	1.000	0
San Diego	0	3	.000	0

##### Second Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	0	1.000	0
San Diego	0	3	.000	0

### THE MICHAEL JORDAN WATCH

#### SATURDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 4-for-10 in the Bulls' 101-95 victory over the Pistons.

Chicago Bulls' Michael Jordan (33) is fouled by Detroit Pistons' Grant Hill (31) during the game.

Jordan (33) is fouled by Hill (31) during the game.

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### Japanese Leagues

#### Central League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0

#### Pacific League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0

### Japanese Leagues

#### Central League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0

#### Pacific League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0

### Japanese Leagues

#### Central League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0

#### Pacific League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0

### Japanese Leagues

#### Central League

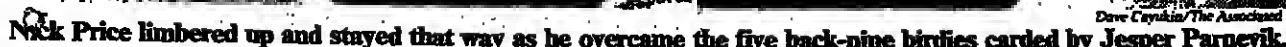
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0
Yokohama	48	32	.600	0

#### Pacific League

|--|



## Price, With 50-Foot Eagle at 17, Trumps Parnevik by 1 in Open



Washington Post Service

"In 1982, I had my left hand on this trophy and in 1982 I had my right hand on this trophy," Price told the thousands ringing the fairway and up in the bleachers during an emotional victory ceremony for one of the game's most popular players.

Because he made the same no-peeking-at-the-scoreboard mistake as young Ernie Els at the U.S. Open last month, Parnevik decided to play for the flag instead of the

"When I missed the putt I saw had been leading by two strokes. Then he made eagle, and it all fell apart after that."

### 3d-Round Birdie Barrage Left Watson Straining

70 Alisa Court at Turnberry (a-scribble):

Washington Post Service  
TURNBERRY, Scotland, May 10

Playing up ahead of him, Faxon and Price were applying the most visible and audible pressure, the sound that only birdies can produce. In fact, 42 men in the remaining field

Whistling happily down every fairway, Zoeller was perfectly matched with David Feherty of Northern Ire-

Norman opened with two birdies in his first four holes, only to double-bogey the 410-yard 16th when he hit

to keep the ball in the fairway, managing to hit only five all day. He had a number of makable birdie putts, but until the last two holes, his only birdie came on a chip-in with a 7-iron from 40 feet on the third hole.

**The Associated Press**

## Scanlan P

fire another batter. He walked Craig Biggio to load the bases before Finley homered over the right-field wall, his 10th of the season and first career slam.

**Padres 10, Mets 1:** In New York, Eddie Williams hit two

ond inning and Shane Reynolds pitched seven scoreless relief innings after Doug Drabek was injured as Houston won.

fire another batter. He walked Craig Biggio to load the bases before Finley homered over the right-field wall, his 10th of the season and first career slam.

**Padres 10, Mets 1:** In New York, Eddie Williams hit two

in the seventh inning and Jose Oliva added two home runs as the Braves rallied in Atlanta. With the Braves trailing 4-3, Roberto Kelly and Dave Justice reached base before McGriff drove a 2-2 pitch from York is

drove in four runs and Andres Galarraga had two homers and three RBIs as Colorado, at home, continued to assault St. Louis pitching and won its third straight since the All-Star break.

*The Associated Press*

Carlos Pulido gave up a single to Kevin Seitzer in the first and intentionally walked Greg Vaughn. Mieske followed with a home run.

## Griffey Hits 2,

last start against the Mariners, a 12-5 defeat at Yankee Stadium on July 2 that broke his 11-game winning streak, lasted

## Griffey Hits 2,

## Retakes Lead

Twins 5, Brewers 2: Jim Dechman and three relievers limit

-The Associated Press-

for 3 Saturday.

for the Athletics.

100

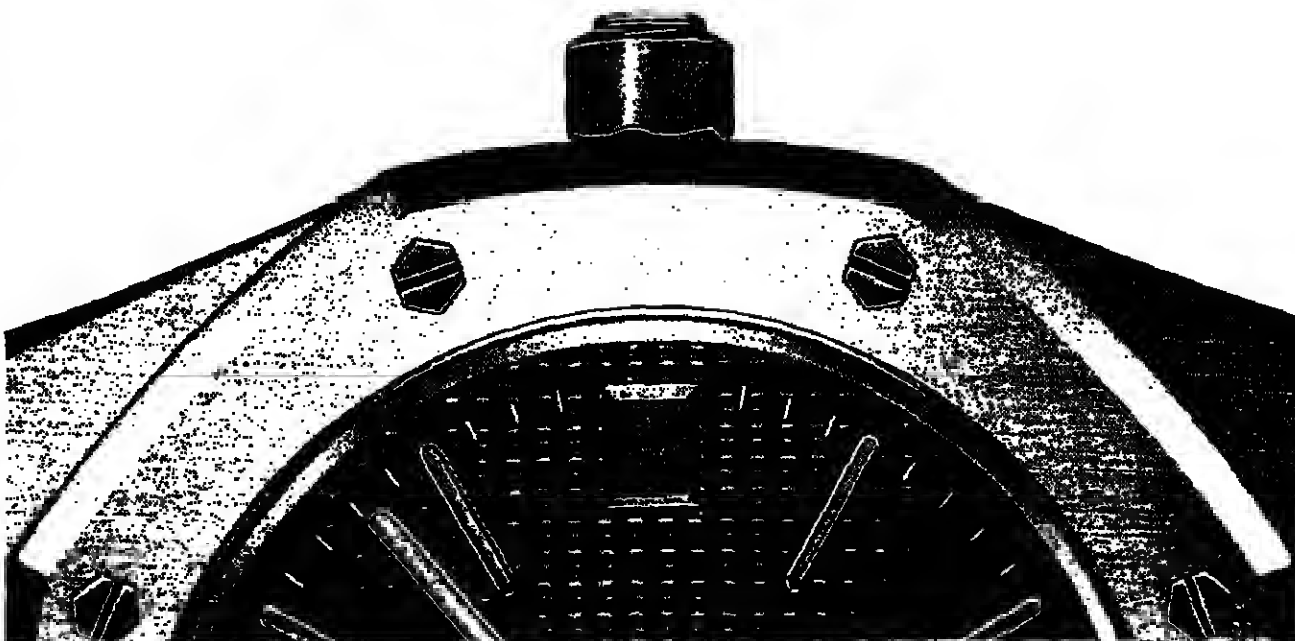
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Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total catch versus the percentage of total effort for various fish species. The x-axis is labeled 'Percentage of total effort' and ranges from 0 to 100. The y-axis is labeled 'Percentage of total catch' and ranges from 0 to 100. The legend includes: Yellow perch (solid line with circles), Rock bass (dashed line with squares), Rock bass + yellow perch (dotted line with triangles), Rock bass + yellow perch + white perch (dash-dot line with diamonds), and White perch (solid line with crosses). Yellow perch and rock bass show a high catch percentage for low effort percentages, while white perch shows a more linear relationship.

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# MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

## CUP: Brazil Wins

Continued from Page 1

passed the month without finishing the great majority of their wonderful creations; the Italians, who had come this far without ever really looking good anyway, chomped down and supported their beleaguered defense.

So it came down to this: Pagliuca slide-booting a loose ball on the verge of being put away by Romário in the 65th minute; in the 69th, a corner header by Branco flailing over the bar; and this shocker: A long, slicing, 76th minute slam from Mazinho that spun out of Pagliuca's embrace and off of the right post, bouncing back into his arms when he might very well have been taking it out of the net.

This wonderful tournament came that close to ending in hilarity.

Playing in its first final since the last and greatest of Pelé's three championships was won — against these same Italians — in 1970, Brazil maintained its steady attack, which was better than anything else in this tournament but was criticized as plodding by the old standards. Coach Carlos Alberto Parreira has claimed to be offensive-minded in order to satisfy the memories of Pelé, but deep down he was making certain that no opponent should make Brazil feel the pressure of its past.

His answer was a game of possession in which Brazil played with its old flair but without much of the accompanying risk. On and on they ran magnificently — numerous crosses buzzing Pagliuca's goal without properly finishing one sentence. To their credit, not a peep was heard at the other end; sure, Donadoni crossed blindly in to Baggio at the top of the box, but he had Dino Baggio and two defenders in front of him and his shot was like a fairway wood around the trees. It was asinine to see him having to settle for what he was given; ultimately it was the ruin of these first 90 minutes.

Brazil quickly assumed control, while the Italians spent the opening minutes trying to reassure themselves — with Baresi stepping forward nicely to steal a pass from Dunga and, moments later, Baggio sidestepping Dunga in midfield but unable to continue the play. Perhaps, the Italians hoped, Baggio was unwilling to test himself just yet.

Then suddenly Jorginho delivered a low cross that brought the Italians out of their shell. It was headed, flat-footed, by Romário directly to the chest of goalkeeper Pagliuca in the 13th minute, followed shortly by Dunga's steal of the ball from Demetrio Albertini at midfield. The ball was sent quickly up the gut to Romário and out wide to Bebeto, whose shot was deflected by Paolo Maldini for a corner.

Against this assault, Baresi responded proudly with a long ball through to striker Daniele Massaro. His shot was covered by the dive of Claudio Taffard — only his 13th save of the tournament — and so, in the 18th minute, the largely impartial crowd met in a huge cheer, pretense was abandoned, and the most important match in four years was fully underway.

Brazil almost seized another chance as Branco's 35-meter free kick sliced around the wall and in front of the near post was redirected by Pagliuca to Mazinho, who tripped as if it were a dachshund between his feet. Romário was making a roaring nuisance of himself, freeing from a tackle and clambering into the box, only to have his shot tripped up by Maldini — while the Italians, at the other end, seemed emasculated by Baggio's newfound role of reflecting, refracting and altogether unselfish playmaker. They were in this final because only he had been able to finish the opportunities which he now was trying to create. Baresi tried to send this message to Baggio — the captain ran it up through midfield and practically hand-delivered it to his teammate — but Baggio, stiff-legged, could only give the ball right back to Baresi, and of course he didn't know what to do with it.

Perhaps Baggio was still playing possum, coming from the bench, Giuseppe Signori, the leading scorer in the Italian league, whose role up front has been diminished on behalf of Baggio, had to be begging for a chance.

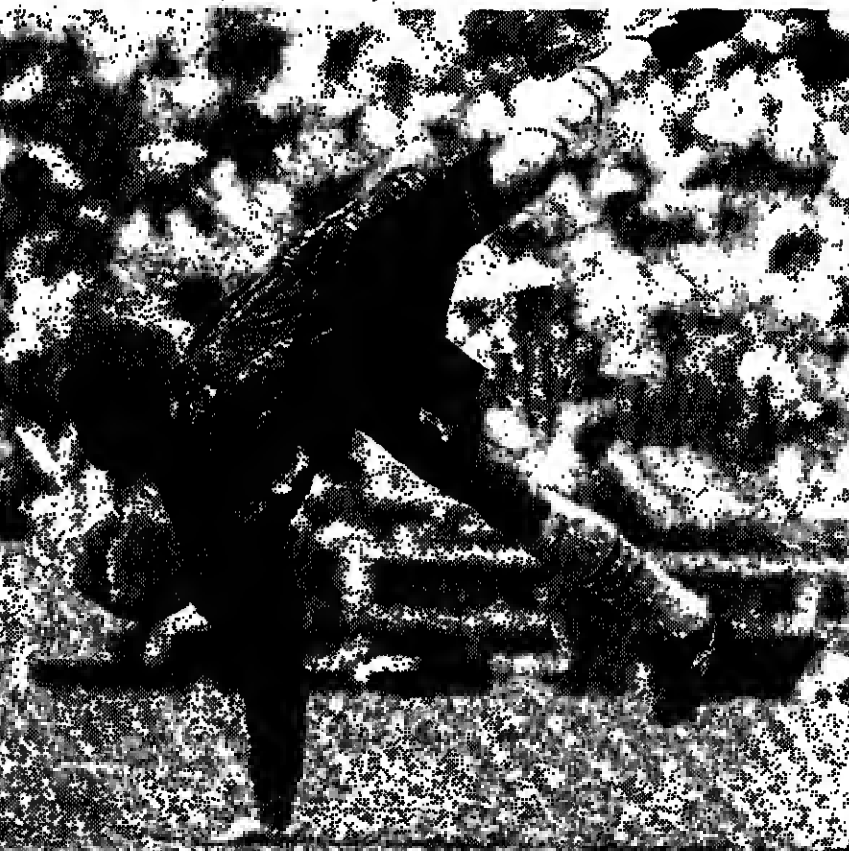
Manager Arrigo Sacchi still had one substitution left after bringing on the little-used defender Luigi Apolloni at right back for Roberto Mussi in the 35th minute. Twenty-two minutes earlier, Brazil had replaced Jorginho at the same position with the outrageous Cafu — all the better to preoccupy Baresi on that side. Elsewhere, Romário and Branco — on another free kick — were forcing Pagliuca to hit the ground in order to keep Italy even, if on the scoreboard only, going into halftime.



Roberto Baggio, trying to bring Dunga to a stop, had trouble getting started himself with his injured hamstring.



Bulgaria's Hristo Stoichkov had come through alone, only to have his shot blocked by Sweden's Thomas Ravelli.



Swedish goalie Thomas Ravelli turned a victory cartwheel in Pasadena.

## Swedes Take 3d Place As Bulgarians Falter

### 4-0 Victory Is Historic, Coach Declares

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

PASADENA, California — The ultimate compliment was paid Bulgaria by Sweden's coach, Tommy Svensson. Reaching the final against Brazil and Pelé in 1958, he said, could not match the achievement of Sweden's third-place, 4-0 victory over the Bulgarians.

Warning: These are the feelings of the Swedish coach and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of this newspaper. Any similarity in talent between Pelé and Hristo Stoichkov is purely fictional.

"Football has developed much all over the world, with so many more countries playing than before," Svensson explained after Saturday's match. "It's a bigger competition for us now."

The Bulgarians were proof of that, upsetting Argentina, Mexico and the defending champion Germans before losing to Italy in the semifinal. Prior to that run, they hadn't won a World Cup match in 17 years. On Saturday they reverted to their former selves.

The consolation-game audience of 83,716 — the sizes of the American crowds have come to be taken for granted in the last month — gathered a little absent-mindedly in the Rose Bowl, as a pack of about 50 yellow-shirted Brazilians stood chanting and cheering on their country 24 hours before the real thing. Any drama was seized by the fantastic Swedes, who, having been so upright in their 1-0 semifinal loss to Brazil, were suddenly and wonderfully relaxed. Their performance resembled the exhibition that the figure skaters put on at the end of every Olympics.

They averaged a goal every 10 minutes at the start, with the early emphasis on Tomas Brodin — and quite properly, as he's been their player of the month. A cross from Klas Inngesson lured out the goalkeeper, Borislav Mihaylov, and Brodin headed the first goal down into the emptied net.

It snuggled there in the eighth minute, and within the half-hour a pattern was evolving around Mihaylov. Let's see if you can figure it out:

In the 30th minute, Brodin leapt up from a foul and played the ball through to Kennet Andersson. Unwisely, Mihaylov came sprinting out and the Swede knocked it past him into the emptied net.

In the 37th minute, at the end of another through ball, Henrik Larsson beat a loose defender into the box. Unwisely, Mihaylov came sprinting out and the Swede knocked it past him into the emptied net.

In the 40th minute, Stefan Schwarz lobbed a long high cross to Andersson,

whose vertical leap emphasized once more that he is the closest thing to a National Basketball Association player in these championships. It seemed like nothing more imposing than a long header from the top of the box — then Mihaylov, unwisely, came sprinting out and the Swede knocked it past him into the emptied net.

At the other end of the field, Thomas Ravelli might have been counting votes for the Lev Yashin award for best goalkeeper. Though FIFA named Belgium's Michel Preud'homme as goalkeeper of its World Cup all-star team, it was thought that Mihaylov would be Ravelli's top competition for the Yashin award. As it was, Mihaylov was replaced at halftime by Plamen Nikolov.

From there on the crowd doted on Ravelli, who, after leading Sweden through its quarterfinal shootout with Romania, had succeeded in frustrating Brazil. His last bit of work was to deny Stoichkov his seventh goal of the tournament as the Bulgarian came through alone in the 84th minute. Having collapsed in frustration, Stoichkov was booed for ignoring Ravelli's offer of a helping hand.

The Bulgarian coach, Dimitar Penev, denied that his team had toasted itself to exhaustion. "After every game, Bulgaria celebrated," he said. "But we were ready to play. I think that this game result is not proper because we played so many games in such a short time. It is too much stress."

"But today," he added, "they wanted to play for Stoichkov."

But Stoichkov failed to move ahead of Russia's Oleg Salenko in scoring — each has six goals — providing Roberto Baggio of Italy and Romário of Brazil the chance of overtaking them in the final. Baggio and Romário had five goals on the eve of their title meeting, as many as Jürgen Klinsmann of Germany and Andersson.

Though Sweden could manage only one goal in two matches with Brazil, the Swedes scored 14 in their other five matches to become the most prolific team of the tournament with 15 goals — four more than second-place Brazil had going into the final. Three of the top 14 goalscorers were Swedes, Martin Dahlin scoring 4 while Brodin got 3. While his countrymen may have been comparing this team with the 1958 group that advanced to the final at home against Brazil, Svensson was looking forward to the 1996 European Championships and beyond.

"As we have one of the youngest teams in the tournament, I think there is still some way to go, and still some development in some of these players," he said.

## First All-Star Team Fields 4 Brazilians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PASADENA, California — Four Brazilians, two Italians and two Bulgarians were named to the World Cup '94 all-star team, the first such ever chosen at the tournament.

Star strikers Romário and Roberto Baggio led the attack of the World Cup's best 11 as selected by a panel of FIFA experts, including former champions Pelé and Bobby Charlton.

The team, chosen in a 3-4-3 formation, was:

Goalie Michel Preud'homme (Belgium); Jorginho (Brazil); Marcio Santos (Brazil); Paolo Maldini (Italy); Tomas Brodin (Sweden); Dunga (Brazil); Gheorghe Hagi (Romania); Krasimir Balakov (Bulgaria); Roberto Baggio (Italy); Romário (Brazil); Hristo Stoichkov (Bulgaria).

The biggest surprise was the inclusion of Bulgarian midfielder Balakov, a relative unknown at the start of the tournament.

"He burst on the scene," Charlton said. "He was the springboard from midfield into attack."

The workmanlike Dunga from Brazil's uninspiring midfield also was an unexpected choice. But Pelé said: "He's the heart of Brazil, the one who fights to get the ball back. Every team needs a player like him."

Pelé said that Marcio Santos, who had come into the Brazilian team only after injuries to regulars Ricardo Gomes and Carlos Mozzer, had proved the best defend-

er of the tournament and that Romário was the best striker.

"When he gets the ball, he's very dangerous," he said. "He finds space and he's very quick."

Charlton praised Baggio for reviving Italy after it had been written off by the Italian media following early poor performances.

"He showed the character to take the criticism and when the opportunity arose turned the tide as far as Italy was concerned," he said. "Instead of being a laughing stock, the country is proud again."

Each of the players in the all-star team was given \$3,000 by a sponsor to award to the charity of his choice and an extra \$10,000 was donated to UNICEF.

Players shown a red card during the tournament were not considered as part of FIFA's fair play campaign.

FIFA said nine other players had been on a short list for the team.

They were: Thomas Ravelli (Sweden), Alexi Lalas (U.S.), Miodrag Belodedici (Romania), Fernando Redondo (Argentina), Juan Golkoetxea (Spain), Dennis Bergkamp (Netherlands), Bebeto (Brazil), Rashidi Yekini (Nigeria), Jürgen Klinsmann (Germany).

Lalás, out-regarded among the tournament's elite before the competition, got high marks for attitude.

"His fighting spirit," said Jurg Nepfer, a FIFA coordinator who sat on the six-

member all-star panel. "And he is an idol for American youth. He is very popular and that must be taken into account."

"Really, what distinguishes defenders is their fighting spirit. He might not be technically the most skillful, but when you consider his stamina and spirit he is among the best."

Nepfer discounted the notion that Lalas was a public-relations odd to the home fans.

"Whenever we would discuss defenders, Lalas would be one of the first names mentioned," he said.

Although Lalas' mention was a coup for the Americans — Lalas, Argentina's Fernando Redondo and Nigeria's Rashidi Yekini were the only players honored from teams that failed to make it to the quarterfinals — the relegation of several players to honorable mention was surprising.

Germany's Klinsmann, the Netherlands' Dennis Bergkamp, Brazil's Bebeto and Swedish goalkeeper Thomas Ravelli all might have expected all-star status, but it was the choice of Belgium's Preud'homme over Ravelli — the hero of a quarterfinal shootout with Romania — that raised the most eyebrows.

But a selection-panel member, Walter Gagg, said none of the goalkeeping had been spectacular. "This World Cup has shown us that we have very high levels of tactical play, and very weak goalkeeping," he said.

(Reuters, LAT)

## Italian Team Has \$30,000 Stolen

The Associated Press

TRENTON, New Jersey — A hotel that hosted the Italian World Cup soccer team has agreed to reimburse the players for the more than \$30,000 stolen from their rooms, a hotel official said.

The robbery at the Somerset Hills Hotel in Warren Township was discovered late Wednesday night and the team was leaving Thursday morning, so the hotel "wanted them to leave on a positive note," said its general manager, Geoffrey Conrad.

"We felt it was the right thing to do," he said.

The hotel paid the Azzurri \$33,000, Conrad said.

He said the thief was "most likely" a hotel employee, "though there were others in the hotel."

A master key, which anyone could have taken, was stolen about 12 hours before the incident, he added.

The Somerset County prosecutor, Nicholas Bissell Jr., said there had been no signs of forced entry.

About \$30,000 in cash, a watch, and a pair of sunglasses belonging to star forward Roberto Baggio were stolen while the team played in nearby Giants Stadium.

Conrad said Baggio had reported about \$8,000 missing.

The players departed Thursday morning for Pasadena, California.

## In Pasadena, the Fans Get a Taste Of 'Naked Gun' With Their Beers

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — A crack-down on bars catering to World Cup fans has innkeepers in an uproar.

"They use storm-trooper tactics and they come in yelling 'O.K., there he is, the guy in the corner, get him, go, go, go,'" said Dennis Bukowski, a former Los Angeles police officer who owns the Wise Guys bar, a hangout for Brazilian fans. "It's like the only training they got was watching cop shows on TV."

The state Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is working with local police, the FBI and the U.S. State Department, among others, in a campaign to control the World Cup frenzy.

Pasadena's Rose Bowl has hosted games since the tournament began and will be the site of Sunday's championship between Italy and Brazil. Bars and restaurants in the city's revitalized Old Town district have drawn crowds.

So far, nine establishments have been cited for everything from selling alcohol on the sidewalk to allowing dancing without a permit. Penalties can bring fines, license suspensions or, in drastic cases, the revocation of a liquor license.

As many as 20 undercover agents go barhopping on some nights. And while

officials have heard the complaints, they say they're just doing their jobs.

"Our basic mission is to ensure that alcohol does not play a role in any large-scale disturbances in Old Town," said an Alcoholic Beverage Control spokesman Carl Falletta.

That means stopping small problems before they escalate, he said.

Fran Neumann, executive director of Day One, a Pasadena alcohol and drug prevention group, agreed.

"It's an extremely pro-active strategy," Neumann said. "We want bar owners to manage alcohol better."

But the bar owners say raids aren't doing much to enhance the U.S. image for foreign visitors.

Teresa Brasile, an Old Town Pub bartender cited for serving alcohol to drunk patrons, said ABC officials handcuffed a patron.

"You'd think it was a major cocaine bust," Brasile said. "These young ABC guys were whispering and carrying on. They even seized the pitcher and glasses as evidence. It was like something out of a 'Naked Gun' movie."

"They're arresting people and treating them like felony suspects," said Bukowski. "What about PR?"

## Early-Riser Japan Presses Bid for 2002

By Matt White

Los Angeles Times Service

PASADENA, California — World Cup '94 was still winding down. World Cup '98 is only a glimmer in France's eye.

But while the press conference called by World Cup Japan 2002 might have been a little heavy-handed, it was not "premature."

The committee to bring the event to Japan is four years old, has enlisted the former president of Nissan as its chairman, and on Friday produced two Japanese legislators to sit in silent solidarity with Japanese soccer officials before the world's press at 8 A.M.

The political and industrial clout of the Japanese was on display because, to some extent, the Japanese, who have never qualified for the event, are lagging behind South Korea, their primary competitor for the 2002 Cup.

But they say that they are gaining ground quickly. Fifteen Japanese cities — not including Tokyo — already are building new stadiums in anticipation of the 2002 competition.

FIFA wants to hold the tournament in Asia and when it is awarded in 1996 by FIFA's executive committee, Japan or South Korea will get it.

"It's Asia's time," said Sir Bobby Charlton, one of two former British soccer players to be knighted and under contract as an

adviser to World Cup Japan 2002. "South America has had it, now North America, and Europe again will have it in 1998."

He said Saudi Arabia might compete for the Cup and that a possible Colombian bid might be in the works. But newcomers in the 2002 race would be hopelessly behind the Asian nations, and although FIFA eventually wants to see the World Cup in

**FIFA wants to hold the tournament in Asia and when it is awarded in 1996 by FIFA's executive committee, Japan or South Korea will get it.**

Africa, the growth of the sport in the Far East makes the 2002 competition a two-horse race.

"FIFA wants soccer to be the world's game, and I think the feeling is that the time is right to go to Asia," he said. "After that, the time likely will be right to go to Africa."

"The concern is that it be done right, that Asia put on a good show," he added. "And certainly I think the Japanese are most capable of that. They have the population, they have the finances and they

have the ability to mobilize on such a scale."

The Japanese certainly have the bullet trains and airlines to zip fans from site to site and the communications systems to handle any press crush imaginable.

What they do not have is Chung Mong Joon, the president of the Korean Football Association and the recently elected vice president of FIFA, a position with considerable sway over who gets the Cup and who does not.

On the field, Korea has qualified for the World Cup four times, including the last three. Japan has yet to make it. And South Korea is coming off the glow of the 1988 Olympics, staged without incident in the shadow of a hostile North Korea.

As Chung writes in the bid literature, if Korea gets the Cup, "it will no doubt contribute greatly to reunifying South and North Korea." He adds, "This, I believe, will be a way to uphold the spirit of the World Cup."

But whereas 15 Japanese cities build stadiums, Korea is still looking for 15 cities. Beginning in 1998, the World Cup will expand to 32 teams.

Sir Bobby said that the "the number of cities and breadth" of Japan was "perfectly suited for the 32-team format."

"A lot of countries really don't have enough major cities to host the event," he added. "I would think that would be Korea's primary problem."



## The Case of the Health Care Triggers

All this philosophy comes from an avuncular figure in his 50s who is central casting's image of your friendly neighborhood optician. And so indeed

**An occasional series  
about people for whom  
style is a way of life**

And not just in England. Ever since Gross took a small suitcase of glasses to the Paris menswear exhibition and was "discovered" by the Italians, export has been big business. They now sell 75 percent overseas and hold the Queen's Award for Export Achievement. Retailers on the fashion edge round the world sell the glasses, from Joseph through Joyce Ma in Hong Kong, although Gross says that the American market is "growing the fastest." In New York, the glasses are sold in the Parisian-style gallery Vivienne where Jean-Paul Gautier has his store, fulfilling Gross's dream from the 1950s when he saw "bad girls" in Paris and realized that "the best time to wear sunglasses is at night."

Ah, sex and the darkened lens! Every fashionable



"I saw one color and thought, why not do the lot?" he says. "Pale pink for a rose-colored view; lilac, because it is such a nice color on the skin."

Dutifully, Moynihan attaches a glossary prepared by the Finance Committee staff. It defines a *hard trigger* as "a mandate (on employers and/or individuals), automatically imposed if a commission determines that the percentage of persons covered by health in-

Perelman particularly focused on a publication called *Spicy Detective* and its hero, Dan Turner, who took to his apartment "a wow in a gown of silver lamé that stuck to her lush curves like a coating of varnish" named Zarah Trenwick. Just as "she fed me a kiss

Robert Louis Stevenson first used *kick in*, about a door, in the 1881 "Treasure Island"; the first use of the phrase in the sense of "to contribute money" appeared in the United States in 1908, and today political supporters are expected to *kick in* to campaigns. But I suspect a mechanical sense exists, unreported in dictionaries, which causes engines to kick in, or start. For this '30s slang usage, I would ordinarily turn to Zazzer's *Treawick* in her silver lame-gown, hat from the doorway a rescue said "Kachow!" . . .

**'New York Times Service**

**INTERNATIONAL  
CLASSIFIED**  
*Appears on Page 4*

## WEATHER

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- **AA** From calling from public phones, use phone number, look at the card.
- **AA** From calling from public phones, use phone number, look at the card.